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Recipe for the use of the skullcap.—
more we republish this recipe, just beg of all those who feel to preserve it, to cut it out, paper, & place it somewhere they may easily find it if necessary. Notwithstanding it has appeared more than once in paper, applications are almost made to me from various parts of the United States for it in manuscript, until it has become quite some to comply with the requests. The dried plant as much make a decoction of about strength of common breakfast tea, pour boiling water on it and let it stand some time: take of this tea a pint, or an empty stomach three times a day, that is, morning, noon, and night; every third day the tea altogether, and instead of, take a tea spoonful of pulsed brimstone in the same manner before breakfast, and again after dinner. Abstain altogether all kinds of spirits, from fat, butter and milk; in short, as for the small-pox, and be not to wet the feet, nor expose yourself to take cold. Pursue course, in cases of the bite of a snake for 40 days. In cases of tetanus or lock jaw, and other spasmodic affections, the dose must be more or less strong, and exhibited more or less frequently, according to the nature of the case and the advice of some respectable physician. [N. Y. Evening Post.

from the American Farmer.
The Show and Fair, for the exhibition and sale of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, &c. to be held on the 7th and 8th days of June next, at the Maryland Tavern, four miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick Turnpike Road, to commence at nine o'clock, A. M. on each day. A Committee appointed on behalf of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, have resolved that said Show and Fair be held at the time and place above mentioned, and that the following premiums be offered:

FOR HORSES.
The Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of coach horses, silver pitcher valued at \$30 00
The Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of horses for the saddle, and for general farm purposes, a pair of silver goblets valued at 20 00
The best Brood Mare, a butter valued at 10 00
ASSES AND MULES.
The best Jack-Ass, a silver Can valued at 10 00
The best Jennett, do. do. 10 00
The best Mule of any age, a pair silver goblets valued at 20 00
NEAT CATTLE.
The best Bull, not less than two years old, a pair of silver goblets, valued at 25 00
The best Milch Cow, a pair of silver tumblers, valued at 20 00
The best yoke of working Oxen, a table spoon, valued at 25 00
The best Bull Calf, under two years old, a silver Can valued at 10 00
The best Cow Calf under two years old, a silver Cream Pot, valued at 10 00
HOGS.
The best Boar of any age, a silver goblet, valued at 10 00
The best breeding Sow, do. do. 10 00
SHEEP.
The best Ram of the pure Merino breed, a silver Can, valued at 10 00
The best of any other breed, a silver butter knife, valued at 5 00
The best fat weathered mode of feeding to be communicated, a silver Can, valued at 10 00
The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or the District of Columbia.

Four premiums are reserved to be distributed at the discretion of the society, for objects not embraced under the above specifications, and which may yet appear worthy of distinction.

It is understood that whenever, merely from the want of competition, any of the claimants might be considered entitled to a premium, yet if, in the opinion of the judges, the objects so offered possess no particular merit, the Judges shall have a right to withhold such premium, and the society may confer it in any other case at their discretion.

Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for premium, are required to give notice thereof on or before the 6th day of June, either personally or by letter, addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Post-Master, Baltimore—specifying the premium for which they propose to contend. The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule. The examination of every species of Stock by the judges, to be then appointed, will take place on the first day of exhibition, and the premiums be declared and delivered on the second day.

All persons, whether members or not, are at liberty to bring Stock, such as horses, milch cows, working oxen, fat bullocks, hogs, sheep, &c. &c. either as subjects for premium, or for sale, private or public—and an auctioneer will be employed by the Society to dispose of such as may be offered at public sale.

C. RINGLEY, of Hampton,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The fine new ship *Isabella*, captain Leeds, arrived at Baltimore in fifty days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the fifth of March.

The Queen, we understand, has consented to receive the 50,000*l.* a year, voted for her maintenance, and support by Parliament. It is to commence from the 5th of January, 1820.

London, March 3.
The Paris Journals of Wednesday last, have arrived this morning, their contents, with the exception of the two following paragraphs, are uninteresting.

"All the letters received from Italy, confirm the march of the Neapolitans against Rome, and the welcome reception they there met with.—It appears that their presence has produced an important effect in the Roman states, and that it is their intention, on retreating to destroy the dykes of the Pontine Marshes.—*Courier Francaise.*"

The Marquis of Lansdown made his promised motion last night in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the war now waged by Austria against the Independence of Naples. The purport of the motion being to pledge the British Government to defend Naples against the cruel aggression of her enemies, it was opposed by Earl Bathurst, on the part of the Ministers, as inconsistent with the spirit of that neutrality which they conceived it to be the interest of this country to pursue. Several other Noble Lords delivered their opinions upon the question, after which the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion 37, against it 84—majority 47.

London, March 1.
An article from Augsburg, of the 20th of February, estimates the amount of the Austrian army advancing against Naples, under General Frimont, at only 50,000 men, and the Army of Reserve at equal number. A Corps of Observation still remains in Upper Italy. The three Legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Ravenna were, at the date of the last advices, occupied by the invaders. The partisans of the Court of Vienna, trusting implicitly to the overwhelming weight of their arms, calculate upon the Austrians being in possession of Naples on the 12th of March. "This opinion," we are told by the Augsburg Papers, "is not generally entertained throughout Germany or Italy because they can appreciate the effects of desperate valour & the love of country."

It is resolved, says the Constitution, that the seat of the Neapolitan Government shall, on the commencement of hostilities, be transferred to Conza, a small town at the entrance of Calabria Citeriore. A

part of the National Guard of Naples will accompany the Parliament. The Intelligence from Madrid announces the perfect restoration of the King of Spain's health.

London, March 3.
The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived this morning. It is stated under the head of Vienna, the 18th Feb. that Gen. Nugent had left that city on the 16th, upon an invitation from King Ferdinand, and that it is said he will accompany his Majesty to Naples. The two Emperors, it is also said, will continue their journey to Florence. An article dated Augsburg, the 21st Feb. states, that extraordinary levies of young men have been ordered in the countries of Venice and Lombardy, to complete the Italian regiments in the service of Austria, but that these levies have not been raised every where with facility. It adds that another strong Austrian division has passed the Po near Ferrara, and to follow the route of the corps that were advancing upon Urbino and Pesaro.—*Globe.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated February 28.

"It is said that an extraordinary courier has brought the news that the Neapolitan parliament has resolved to make a declaration of war, but only against Austria; nothing is said in it of France, of Russia, or of Prussia. It appears that the Cabinet of the Tuileries disavows the conduct of M. De Blacas at Laybach, and that it protests against every thing which has been signed by that ambassador in the name of the French government. M. De Caze is expected at Paris every moment."

A private letter from Naples states, that, on the afternoon of the 14th ultimo, the Neapolitan Government addressed a note to the resident minister from this country, requesting him to explain the intentions of Great Britain, in the event of a war between Naples and certain powers; which application Sir William A'Court promptly satisfied, by declaring that his Sovereign was no party whatever to the hostile designs of the Congress of Laybach; but that he would maintain a strict neutrality. Sir William A'Court is said to have been desirous that such a demand should have been made upon him by the Neapolitan Ministers, as he was prepared beforehand with the means of removing whatever anxiety they might have experienced respecting the views and policy of Great Britain.

Explanations are said to have been given at the same time, respecting the British squadron in the bay of Naples, which the Vicar-General considered as sufficient and satisfactory, that nothing was intended, by its presence, inconsistent with the professions of peace and good will communicated by the minister of his Britannic Majesty.

NAPLES.

At a late hour last night the following official documents were received from Naples:

[Extract from the Friend of the Constitution, Saturday, Feb. 10.]
"The Permanent Deputation, to the People of the two Sicilies.

"A letter from Laybach, dated Jan. 23, addressed by the King to the Prince Regent, and confidently communicated by his Royal Highness to the permanent Deputation, imposes on the Deputation the necessity of convoking the parliament extraordinary, (according to the form which the constitution prescribed to the Prince Regent) in order to decide upon such measures as the dignity and honour of the Neapolitan nation require. The calmness and firmness which the nation displayed on the reception of the before mentioned letter, were sentiments suitable to a free people; to a people which has sworn to a constitution, in conjunction with its king. This calmness and this firmness of those whose sole object is to deceive the nation by scattering about the fire-brands of civil war, but the national glory shall no longer be the victim of calumny & oppression."

"Naples, Feb. 9, 1821.
(Signed) Galdi, president.
"Senegalli, Denato,
"Nicolini, Strano,
"Borelli, Berni,
"Secretaries.

The following answer was sent by the Prince Regent to the Permanent Deputation.
"Ferdinand, &c. &c.

"To the Permanent Deputation of the National Parliament.
"The Ministers of Russia and Prussia, and the Austrian Charge d'Affairs, according to the orders received from their Courts, have communicated to me the resolution at Laybach with respect to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

"Wishing, under circumstances which so much concern the safety of the state, not to take upon ourselves to form any determination, nor to give any answer without having first consulted the National Representation, we have judged it fit and necessary to convocate the Parliament extraordinary; and finding ourselves in the situation provided for by the 155th article of the constitution, we hereby call upon the Permanent Deputation to convocate without the least delay the Parliament extraordinary, in order that it may deliberate on the important communications which the government has received.

"For ourselves, faithful to our oath, we shall never separate our lot from that of the nation.

(Signed) Francis, regent.
"Countersigned by the temporary Minister of Foreign Affairs.
"Pignatelli."

The Permanent Deputation replied to this message by causing it to be made known, that the preparatory assemblies should meet on Monday, the 12th, and by calling upon his Royal Highness to open on the 13th the National Parliament Extraordinary.

London, Feb. 28.

We received this morning a private letter from Marseilles, dated Feb. 19th. It mentions the arrival of a vessel at that port in 6 days from Naples, with intelligence that the people of that capital were exasperated against the King for his conduct at Laybach, they set fire to a line of battle ship in the bay, merely because it bore the name of Ferdinand. It was understood at Naples, that the Austrians were advancing in two columns of 40,000 each, one by Rome and the other by Ancona. Great agitation prevailed at Naples.

We have received Paris papers of Sunday last. It is stated in an article from Augsburg, dated the 19th of this month, that the Austrian army is in full march for Naples, and that the Neapolitans, on their side, shew no unwillingness to meet their opponents in the field. They have advanced their troops to the frontiers, and have shewn a disposition to anticipate the Austrians, and seize upon Rome. It is indeed very probable that the Neapolitans have pushed forward a corps into the States of the Church.

A report prevailed at Augsburg, that the Government of Naples had rejected the Ultimatum of the Allies. It is true, as it is certainly probable, we shall soon hear of the commencement of hostilities.

March 2.

An extract of a letter in the *Quidienne*, from Madrid, dated the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening, says, "An extraordinary Courier, dispatched from Laybach, has just alighted at the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ministers instantly assembled in Council, and all other public business was suspended. It is supposed that these dispatches contained proposals of the highest importance."
Vienna, Feb. 15.

The Sovereign Pontiff having expressed a wish that the capital should be exempt from the passage of the troops, even the officers have been forbidden to enter it without the special permission of the General in Chief.

Constantinople, Jan. 10.

The latest accounts from Albania and Romania, do not confirm the account of the actual raising of the siege of Ioannina by the Turkish troops, but they state the continued defence made by the Ali Pacha. The Castle which he defends protects him, and though the besiegers have sometimes destroyed some of the outworks, they have been immediately repaired. Ali endeavours to make himself popular by making his troops sensible that he does not combat for himself, but for the in-

terest and the freedom of the faithful companions; his great age (so the arduous rebel says) does not allow him to think of himself, being deserted by his children. All his treasures belong to those who share his fate, since fortune has abandoned him, and he will never consent to see his faithful friends delivered into slavery. These insinuations are the more listened to as they are attended with liberal presents. The Turkish troops are exposed to all the hardships of a winter campaign; provisions & ammunition are scarce. Several corps of Arnauts who had abandoned Ali, are collecting again, roam about in arms, plunder the country, and do much injury to the Turkish troops.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

The Secrets and whole system of Freemasonry exposed.

A chief of the society of Freemasons in Germany, who died about two years ago, left among his papers a most remarkable MS. containing a complete history of all the secret ceremonies, views and plans of the association. This manuscript has been printed, and its publication, we are told, has excited an extraordinary sensation throughout the continent. It has already passed through many editions, and occasioned the publication of numberless controversial tracts.

Calcutta, Dec. 20.

"Our accounts from the eastward mention that the whole of the country of Siam was in a most deplorable state in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera morbus. Its ravages were so dreadful, that at Bangkok alone, (the capital) upwards of 40,000 souls perished. The poorer classes of Siamese had unroofed their houses for the purpose of admitting vapours and other winds of prey to perform the offices of interment, and pestilence and disease reigned throughout.

The king had convened a Council of his Nobles, Priests, and Astrologers, for the purpose of ascertaining to what cause this unprecedented sickness and mortality was attributable, and what measures should be adopted to lessen its fatality, when they were unanimously of opinion that it proceeded from an Evil Spirit in the form of a Fish, who being disturbed in its usual abode in a far uninhabited country, had sought shelter there, and that the only method to drive him away, was to frighten him back with guns, muskets, swords, spears, drums, gongs, &c. in short with any thing that made a noise or was offensive.

Accordingly an innumerable number of the inhabitants collected at dawn of day, along the sea shore to put in execution the Imperial Mandate—guns, muskets, and crackers were fired, drums and gongs beat in all directions—and thousands of the miserable Siamese plunged into the sea with spears, swords, stones and other missiles, to combat with and frighten the Fish, but alas! when the scene ended, at about 7 o'clock at night upwards of seven thousand souls were left dead with the Cholera on the beach, on the water and the vicinity."

ISLAND OF PAULS.

We have been favoured with the following interesting particulars regarding an Island seldom visited and little known, in an extract from the log book of the Hon. Company's ship *Clyde*, and we shall perform an acceptable service to voyagers at least, in making it public.

Extract from the Log of the H. E. C. ship Clyde.

Wednesday, 18th Oct. 1820.—At 6 A. M. saw the Island of St. Paul's bearing S. E. 3 4 E. distant 4 leagues. At 8 rounded the Southern Point of the Island and hove to—the entrance of the Basin (described by Flaming and Horsburg) being N. N. W. distant 4 miles.—Lon. by the mean of three chronometers 77 deg. 54 min. E. and lat. of the Southern Point, 38 deg. 47 min. S.

Sent two boats towards the shore for the purpose of fishing. On landing they found a Frenchman and four slaves from the Isle of France, settled on this Island to catch the fish, which so plentifully abound around it. His employers sent a schooner yearly from the Isle of France for what he had procured—and he assured us that during the last two

years he had sent annually 80,000 large dried fish. He pointed out to us the best fishing ground, about one mile and a half to the Southward of the entrance to the Basin, in 28 fathoms water, where two boats caught about five tons of fish in about two hours, a sort of Coel of excellent quality, in fact their number seemed inexhaustible.

On the sides of the hills which surround the Basin we found cabbages, turnips, parsley, & other herbs, (seeds having been sowed by this man) so that the whole face of the mountain was covered with vegetables sufficient for the refreshment of many ships crews. This Frenchman had also bred a great number of Hogs, Goats, and Fowls—many of the former were running wild about the island, so that there is no doubt that in a short time a ship touching at the island will be able to procure a considerable addition to her live stock—He presented us with two Pigs and a few Seal skins. The Basin abounds with Craw fish, many of which we caught and boiled in the hot springs which are numerous on its margin, and most of them are sufficiently hot to cook provisions of any sort in a short time. Smoke issued from many parts of the mountain, but we did not perceive any flame.

We made this island under the idea of finding a barren useless rock, but on the contrary we found it an agreeable place, abounding with Vegetables, procuring fish for our whole crew and soldiers, and receiving addition to our live stock.

The Birds which principally inhabit the island are a kind of Silver Petrel with red bills and web feet, their nests are numerous, amongst the reeds and stones around the Basin.

The Frenchman was very obliging, and most anxious to obtain any seeds which might improve the stock of his settlement.

Whilst the ship was here, we saw the Island of Antardam from her deck, bearing N. distant about 50 miles.

The Emperor Alexander.

Extract from a speech of Lord Holland in the British house of Peers concerning the attack of the Allies upon Naples.

"Even Russia had allowed that the Spanish constitution, which has been adopted by Naples, was one with which peace may be maintained; but the objection of Russia was not now the democratic tendency of that constitution, but to the manner in which it has been established. Strange objections, indeed, to a constitution good in itself; but in whose mouth could it be more strange, than that of the man who was sitting on a throne reeking with the blood of his father? A throne from which no man had descended without blood, from the time of Peter the Great! What entitled such a man to read lectures to nations upon the mode of establishing free government? What made it peculiarly appropriate in him to condemn every thing that originated in force? He did it because he had to deal in this hypocritical language, and to talk of his love of constitution, and hatred of armies, whose power was founded on force, who had derived the sceptre from the murderer, he would allow it to be, the justified murder of his pret, but at the same time, a murder of violence?"

Singular Custom among the Women at Cumana.

I remarked a very odd custom among the women of Cumana; they wear neither veils or gloves; thus, with the most agreeable and expressive shapes and countenances, they have a copper colour. While at Cumana, I offered several pair of gloves, for her and her daughters, to a lady to whom I was under some obligations. She accepted them, but mentioned that neither she nor her daughters could wear them; that it was not the custom at Cumana; that any young lady seen with gloves and veil, would be deemed a tantalical coquette, whom no one would marry, and that such fooleries were only fit for the belles and fops of Carracas. While speaking of the Carracas fops I should not omit that it is not unusual to see a portrait of their mistress suspended to their neck by a gold chain, in about the same manner as a Parisian or London beau wears a glass to assist his sight, injured no doubt, by the study of novels and late hours.

La Belle assemble.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Electra, Captain Robinson, from London, was left by the captain this morning, on this side of Newcastle. She was 43 days from land to land. The day for the coronation of George IV. had not been officially announced on the 14th, when Captain Robinson left London. All was quiet in the British isles. Neither the Commercial, the Agricultural nor the Manufacturing Interests had improved, and the desire and determination to emigrate to the United States was again becoming general. The Electra has brought out but 30 passengers—if she had waited but three days, she might have brought out three times as many. We learn that a party of 80 had applied for a passage and would have come out if the captain had thought it advisable to have waited a few days.

Great anxiety was felt in England as to the success of the Neapolitans. No account had been received of any battle having been fought between them and the Austrians.

London, March 10. The Paris Journal of Tuesday and Wednesday last arrived this morning. The following are extracts:—

Paris, March 7. Letters from Naples dated the 23d ult. which have arrived by an extraordinary channel, announce that the Austrian army has its advanced guard at Foligno, situated five leagues from Spoleto, and 27 from Rome. The Neapolitans were at Rieti, a town within the Roman States, situated about 11 leagues from Spoleto, and 16 from Rome.

It appears that one of their divisions was on its march to occupy Tivoli—another division had entered upon the marches of Ancona, and has established Municipal ties in all the Communes which it had occupied. A levy en masse has been ordained throughout Calabria. Preparations were making at Cosenza to receive the Parliament and Royal Family. The Prince Regent has sent his son, only 11 years of age to head quarters. This young Prince will be presented to the army by the Commander in Chief, near whom he will remain. Several Spanish vessels laden with arms, had entered the bay of Naples.

[Constitutionnel.] Naples, Feb. 16.

"The following is the copy of the Manifesto which his Holiness the Pope has caused to be published in the town of Rieti:—

"The Austrian troops advance—they come as friends—and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples, to re-establish there that peace which, re-conquered after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recent events. We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans themselves, to receive and to treat them with perfect hospitality.

"In the sitting of Parliament of the 14th, the Deputy Morici, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, concluded as follows:—I feel my frame animated by all the ardour of youth, and I beg you to grant me leave of absence, that I may fly to the army. I do not go there to assume any command, but merely to serve in the ranks as a volunteer. I will entreat the General who may command, to let me fire the first shot at the enemy. I here swear never to return to my home, but drag my grey hairs in the dust of the field of battle, if the country is not saved.

"The Deputy Conciliis—'And I—I also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the Constitution.'"

"Col. Pepe—I a so shall fly thither—an impetuous civisme impels me to seek the camps of my country. We shall again see each other in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed."

Vienna, Feb. 24.

Much alarm is entertained relatively to the fate of the Royal Family of Naples, since it is found that War can no longer be averted. It is thought that the King of Naples will accompany his daughter-in-law, the Princess of Salerno, to this capital, and not return to Naples until the war shall be concluded.

The circular of the English government respecting the notes of the great powers, on the subject of the Congress of Troppau and that of Laybach was read here with some surprise.

No certain news has been received here about events at Naples since the convocation of the Parliament receiving the ultimatum. The King of Prussia has finally resolved

not to go to Laybach—the despatch announcing this resolution on his part arrived here on the 21st inst.

A Neapolitan Journal of the 16th was received yesterday, containing the following resolutions of the Parliament:—

The National Parliament Declares.

1st. That it has no power to agree to any of the propositions communicated to it on the part of the Allied Sovereigns, the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia—propositions tending to the destruction of the existing Constitution, and to the occupation of the kingdom.

2d. That it considers, and shall consider, every past and future act of his Majesty, which may be contrary to the oaths taken by him confirming the constitution, as incapable of being ascribed to his free and uncontrolled will, and therefore, in respect to all such acts, it considers his Majesty in a state of coercion.

3d. That as long as this state of coercion shall continue, the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the regency, in the mode prescribed in the decree of the 19th Dec 1820.

4th. That in conformity with the declarations contained in the preceding articles, and with the principles of the Constitution, all measures be taken which shall be necessary for the safety of the state.

Frankfort, Feb. 28.

"The first act of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Laybach was, the decision of the Allied Sovereigns on the affairs of Naples. Papers are expected to appear, of equal importance with that which is probably going to occasion a war in the south of Italy. The accession of Russia to the projects of Austria gives rise to very serious conjectures. It is probable we shall soon learn on what subjects the congress has come to any final resolutions. A Declaration of the sovereigns relative to the affairs of Spain is spoken of, and also that a Russian Envoy is commissioned to go and notify it to the present government of that country. It is much doubted whether this Declaration will be well received by the Cortes.

Paris, March 3.

Yesterday, the 2d, there was a Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs was called upon to let the nation know the situation in which France stands with respect to the Kingdom of Naples. M. Etienne and Generals Foy and Sebastiani delivered speeches which were in the highest degree interesting, and which affected the whole Chamber. The Minister was hard pushed, but persisted in keeping silence, and would not give any information upon our situation with respect to Naples and Spain; he pleaded the Charter as his authority which gives to the King the right of making war and peace. The speeches delivered in this important sitting are about to be printed. M. Pasquier has said in private, that France had signed nothing hostile against Naples, but that it had only consented to pay down to Austria sixteen millions, which were at more distant terms.

March 4.

"A letter received in this capital from Naples on Friday evening, states that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent to the Junta of Sicily a proposition to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution and any other that the Government may think more suitable to that Island. The same despatches announce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitan troops which are in Sicily. At the departure of the latter, the Neapolitan squadron was under weigh to proceed thither to embark the said troops.

"According to news from Italy, it appears that the Prince Regent takes command in chief of the Neapolitan army—he has under his orders General Carrascosa, who, at the head of three divisions, occupies San Germano. General Florestan Pepe is at the head of the Prince's Staff. Gen. Wm. Pepe commands the division which occupies the Abruzzia, and all the militia of that province. Gen. Bergami is Governor of Gaeta, and is at the head of the forces situated between Strr and Fondi. Gen. Arcovito is at Terracina with another division. Gen. Filangieri commands the reserve. Previously to their departure for the army, all the Generals met at a banquet at Naples, where the most cordial union prevailed. Constitutionnel.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 3.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Electoral Ticket for Prince George's

NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,

GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.

THOMAS K. CARROLL,

Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

[Translated from the German.]

For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 14.

A gloomy foreboding of dreadful events seemed to hover over the castle. all its inmates, even the mighty Baron of Montfaucon too, were filled with dubious apprehensions, and led by the heavy musing of this unsociable humour they had retired, long before Sintram returned.

Poor old Ro. had continued without in the wild forest, waiting for the return of his master, and exposing his snow white head to the fury of the elements, he thought of nought but his duty. But Sintram returned not by that way; long after the first dawn of day he entered the castle from the opposite side.

Mild sleep had refreshed Gabriela during the night. It was as if an angel had with his golden pinions fanned far away the horrid tale of the evening, as if he had traced before her view a luxuriant landscape rich and blooming like her home, adorned with flowery plains and umptid lakes and all the mazy charms of rising hills and groves. She smiled mildly, she breathed quietly whilst the magic storm howled through the aged forest and combated the frightened sea.

But when she woke at morn, when she saw the wild dark clouds as if dissolved in smoke and hazy vapour, hurled round and round by the storm, when she heard that Montfaucon clad in heavy armour had left his apartments early in the morning, she had well nigh wept with apprehension and sorrow. At the same time she heard in her anterooms the heavy steps of armed warriors, & she was told that the Baron had ordered all his men to be ready to protect their lady.

Wrept in her pelice of snow white ermine, she appeared in her tear, like a tender flower blooming up out of the snow and shaken by the wintry blast. But soon the noble Folko entered her chamber in all the beauty of his shining panoply, he held the golden helmet adorned with waving plumes, under his arm, and saluted her with mild but serious severity. A look of his—and Gabriela's train retired, in the waiting hall the armed men were heard quietly dispersing.

Lady! said he, conducting her to a seat and placing himself at her side, lady will you pardon your knight if he left you for a few moments to anxiety and uneasiness—but honour called him and strictest justice—Now every thing is settled peaceably and quietly, forget your apprehensions, and whatsoever they may have been let them sleep with those things that never were.

"But you and sir Biorn were—?" asked Gabriela.

Upon my knightly word of honour 'tis all well. Folko began then with his customary suavity and grace to converse of indifferent but pleasing things, till Gabriela deeply affected, pressed her head to his bosom and said:

"Oh Folko, my hero, protector and dearest love, if thou mayest, let me know all. But if thy pledged word doth bind thee then I submit most willingly to remain in darkness. Thou knowest that I am of the race of Portamour, and that I would ask nought of my knight that could breathe the slightest stain upon his bright escutcheon."

"It is not that I am bound to silence," said Folko very serious, "but wilt thou be able to bear the horrid news, wilt thou not sink as the slender tree under the heavy load of northern snows." She rose proudly and observed: "I have reminded you already of the name of my fathers, let me now add that I am the spouse of Montfaucon."

Be it then! said Folko. Know ye then my dear lady, the wicked knight, who refused hospitality to my friends Godhard & Radlib, who attacked those inoffensive afflicted men, was no other than our friend and uncle Sir Biorn fire-eye.

Gabriela shrank together in alarm, and covered her face with her hands. Then she looked up and said: "I understand you, altho' yesterday I myself apprehended Did you not say it was all between you and Biorn?"

"You heard right said Folko, I contemplated his deed, nobly wife with heart felt pleasure, day with the first dawn, I came down to him, and called him on combat upon life and death, we were the man, whose castle had been the sepulchre of Godhard and Radlib. He stood boldly steel-clad in his chamber, and replied only, I am he—then we went out into the forest. But when I reached a place proper for fight, he hurled his shield far from him down a headlong steep, he flew his sword the same way, with gigantic grasp he tore under his hauberk and cried: Plunge in your sword within my breast, for I am an old, a deep tender, and may not fight against you! How did I dare to strike him! It occasioned an odd reconciliation."

—He made himself in a manner vassal, but I released him in the name of my friends, and my own all his offence. He was cruel but not a tear appeared in his eye, not a conciliating word escaped his lips. He was pressed down by the same great power which forced me with strength. I know not whether you wish now to continue in this castle any longer; if that be, and as this storm may delay departure for some time, we seek another, for I know there none in Norway would refuse a honourable reception. But I am afraid that, were we now to part, would break the old man's heart."

"Wherever my noble lord de I shall gladly remain under his protection, said Gabriela, and felt her heart deeply penetrated with love and admiration for her great Montfaucon.

(To be Continued.)

From the Federal Republican—Annotated.

Marlborough Prince George's county, April 15, 1828.

When it was known that Mr. Semmes and Mr. Snowden were the federal candidates for the electoral college, the democrats were not a little disconcerted. The general disposition of those two gentlemen to sacrifice their domestic comforts, and enter the list in political controversy, induced the hope that they could not be prevailed upon to serve; and the democratic candidates were nominated under the expectations. Mr. Semmes and Mr. Snowden have however, yielded to the solicitations of their friends, have thus inspired us with the confidence that their exertions will secure success, notwithstanding the will have to contend against the influence of governors, members of congress and judges, whose only equalled by their bitterness. Some doubts are entertained whether the democrats will not reconsider their first nominations as being premature, and particularly since they have not been as well received as they could have wished. Some gentlemen who looked forward to the honour, have been chagrined at not being presented; but a compromise will doubt put things right in this respect—and those who were appointed as electors, may be pressed to run for the legislature, all events the contest will be one; but when we view the September election as deciding the fate of the state, I trust for ever, and question whether we shall count the present rulers in office, whose feelings and prejudices have been them on to the commission of like repugnance to principle as are to the interests of the people we embark in the contest for the result. The voters of Prince George's will be reminded of many professions and pledges were given prior to the last election of the benefits which result from the success of the democratic ticket, and the anxieties exertions which were to be made to instill education into the minds of the poor. In all of which they have been deceived. Nothing is more characteristic of such than the bold attempt which was made at their last meeting to the executive by a present of the seal, ability and firmness displayed by them in the discharge of

various duties, and the investment of the executive shall be ad

From the

The firm Federalists are now upon to rise and make an attempt with the impetuous force of a which no deeply and their honour, families and property to the adversarial evidence, them look back on the conduct of the have been proceeding to "They note the hope, the hope of the, and their, The decision, to take to acts of ex-federalists, the conduct of Gavouring, vanders and the with which excluserr, a federaly large sur actually rry of the st, om office ev few indeed, of the ca, "they ca, ffice now, de a sort of pppers. Let federalings, and an e power to ey will suber in the en in every low the et, who is character—brmental and ery nerve, Let every c, tions—L, the well t family dep, ons and o duty of fe ever they ever tired life, howe to come o country, nity requ, but to w bold, and the t calling and to his children, itable ruin in society

mt. Stephen of the navy ship East Pac fir; which term became, in to Capt. rigate Pl, cred, the, an ar, Capt. F, oners wer, cartel, where the was nece, on of the ralty cou, be ma, Lt. M, proceed, araiso to making, receiving, Hillyar, exchange, in the, d to Eng, ing the l, and reach, and fri, indulg, were at, e that th, safety, eel in, ed peria, year, d from A, the seal in, ed at

various duties. This seems to be a challenge investigation into the conduct of the executive, and if so, it should be accepted hereafter by the Legislature.

From the Republican.

The firm, decided and unwavering Federalists of the State of Maryland, are now emphatically called upon to rise in their strength, and make an effort commensurate with the importance of the cause. They are about to embark in a cause, which nothing less is involved, deeply and vitally involved, than their honour, their interest, their families and posterity. They have nothing to expect from their political adversaries, the democrats. If any evidence of this be wanting, let them look back to the two last sessions of the Legislature, and the conduct of the Executive. They have been proscribed, traduced, and sneeringly told to take place in the rear. Their best exertions to promote the honour, welfare and prosperity of the State have been thwarted, and their conduct misrepresented. The democrats have attempted, meanly & fraudulently, to attempt, to take to themselves the credit of acts exclusively the right of Federalists, we allude here to the conduct of Governor Sprigg, in endeavouring, with the aid of a few sycophants, to take to himself the credit of the arrangement with the war department, which exclusively belonged to Mr. Calverton, a Federalist, and by which a large sum of money was saved, and actually received into the treasury of the State. They have swept from office every Federalist, except a few indeed left on the list of Justices of the Peace, with the remark, "they can do no harm here."

Let Federalists look to these things, and ask themselves, having power to prevent it, whether they will submit? They must answer in the negative. Let them, then in every county in the State, follow the example of Prince George's, who is about to retrieve her character—bring out their most influential and popular men, exert every nerve, and the cause is safe. Let every county rely on its own exertions—Let every Federalist feel that he is acting as if the fate of the State, the well being of his friends and family depended on his own exertions and on his own vote. It is the duty of Federalists of influence, never they may desire retirement, never tired they may be of public life, however imminent it may come out on this occasion—let country, their liberty, their property require it of them. They must be willing to make the effort, bold, unanimous and determined, and the thing is done. That calling himself a Federalist, and to his country and a father to his children, will hesitate when an untimely course will lead to the ruin of every thing valuable in society.

Stephen Decatur McKnight, of the navy, was on board the ship Essex, in her cruise to the Pacific; was a party to the act which terminated in her capture, became, in consequence, a prisoner to Capt. Hillyar, of the British frigate Phoenix. It will be remembered, that shortly after the capture, an arrangement was made by Capt. Hillyar, by which the prisoners were allowed to proceed, in cartel, to the United States. Where they safely arrived. But it was necessary to the condemnation of the Essex, in a British court, that an affidavit should be made by one of her officers, Lt. McKnight, for this purpose, proceeded in the Phoenix, from Rio Janeiro, whence making the required affidavit, receiving a certificate from Hillyar, of his having been exchanged, he sailed in August, in the Swedish brig Adonis, to England; this being considered the most speedy way of his reaching the U. States. As he neared the U. States, his friends and friends, after long and indulging the hope of his return, were at length constrained to believe that there could be no hopes of his safety, and concluded that the vessel in which he had embarked, had perished at sea. But more than a year ago, letters were received from Mr. Sumpter, our minister at Rio Janeiro, stating that in which Mr. McKnight had been at Rio, had certainly arrived in England. This information, seeming to render his fate quite mysterious and inexplicable, occasioned slow and diligent enquiries to be set on foot. Mr. Rush, our minister at London, at length ascertained that the master of this Swedish vessel, had become Swedish consul at Dartmouth, (England)—he sought and obtained an interview with him, and by him was furnished with an extract from his log book. By this, it appears, that on the 9th of October, 1814, in the lat. of 80° N. and long. of 60° W. the Adonis was boarded by the United States ship Wasp, & that Lieut. McKnight, leaving the Adonis, entered on board the Wasp. His fate thus becomes associated with this interesting ship, whose loss is now certain, though the circumstances of it never can become known. It is proper to mention that the certificate of Capt. Hillyar, a copy of which I have seen, authorized Lt. McKnight to join any public vessel of the U. States which he might meet at sea. Lieut. McKnight has many friends in this city, of which he was a native, by whom his loss is sincerely and deeply deplored.

The above gives a later account of the Wasp than any heretofore received.—National Gazette.

From the Newburyport Herald.

There is in Salisbury a Methodist preacher, who publicly professes to have the gift of prophecy and discerning of spirits—to have the faith of Abraham—believes he could stop the mouths of lions if cast into their den as was Daniel, or that he could go into the fiery furnace without injury—asserts that he is one of the prophets that was to come in the latter days—that the dawn of the millennium has commenced—he being spiritual judgeth all things, himself being judged of no man—speaking of himself, he says he can tell whether a man is possessed of a good or bad spirit by looking him in the face—says he speaks the truth in Christ, and lies not, his conscience bearing him witness, &c. His followers are daily increasing, firmly believing and confirming his words.

From the Norfolk Herald of March 24.

Yesterday the awful sentence of death was pronounced by his honor Judge Parker on the two criminals Castilano and Garcia, who were convicted a few days past, of the wilful and deliberate murder of Peter Lagardette. They are to be executed on Friday the 1st day of June next.

From the London Courier of Feb. 27. Discovery of a Murder after the lapse of sixteen years.

On Tuesday last, a man named James Matthews, who resides at St. Agnes, was apprehended on the information of a person named Simon Pryor, who resides at Redruth, who charges Matthews with the murder of a man named John Jay, who was his (Matthews's) brother-in-law, 16 years since. The following circumstances have been stated by Pryor on oath, before the Rev. Hugh Rogers, one of the county magistrates. In 1804 Pryor was employed as an assistant labourer, by Matthews and James, at a Mine called Crown Dale Mine, near Tavistock in Devonshire. One night Pryor and James descended by a windlass into a shaft of a mine, which was about 25 fathoms in depth. Whilst they bored a hole for blasting, and Pryor was drawn up by Matthews, James then laid match to the train, and called out to his comrades to pull him up, as is usual with miners on such occasions. Matthews and Pryor wound up about five fathoms of the rope, when Matthews let go the windlass and desired Pryor to do the same; Pryor refused, on which Matthews threatened to knock his brains out if he did not. Pryor again refused when Matthews struck him on the right arm with a pick hilt, which forced him to quit hold, and James was precipitated to the bottom, and had his skull dreadfully fractured that he died two days after. Pryor told the facts to his brother, who was a smith on the mine, and to some other men, but they contrived to keep in a small room behind the smiths shop, until a coroner's jury had returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." He was then induced to conceal the affair, on the ground that Matthews had a large family. Pryor had never seen Matthews from that time to the present, but he said, that he was so distressed on account of the concealment,

that he could suppress the circumstance no longer. Matthews has been committed to Bodmin goal, in order to be transmitted to Exeter for trial at the ensuing assizes.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.

Extract from the speech of Lord Holland, on the invasion of Naples. "If there is a prince of statesman, who neglecting the spirit of the times, and unimproved by past experience, attempts to resist the advance of civil improvement, and stem the progress of opinion, may he be the first to be overwhelmed by the current, and become an example to all future tyrants!"

American Humanity and Intrepidity.

"Madrid, Feb. 15, 1821. "We have received a letter from Aficant, of the 10th inst, which, among other matters, mentions the following, worthy of publication:—"You cannot imagine what dreadful storms we have had here! ship wrecks are daily occurring; nor will you be the less pleased with the exploit of a lieutenant of a vessel of the United States, whose name is Whipple; it should be engraved upon the memories of all friends of humanity. On the 8th inst, at half past twelve in the morning; a horrible storm arose at sea, which upset a Swedish boat with two men on board. These unfortunate persons, in spite of all their efforts, could not reach the land. At this moment Lieut. Whipple arrives on the shore; strips off his coat, and with his boots throws himself into the sea. With much difficulty, he succeeds in saving these two men to the admiration of all the spectators. Nor is this all. On the following day, the storm continuing, the boat of Whipple's vessel, with twelve men, sunk. Notwithstanding an indisposition, caused by the occurrence of the preceding day, he jumped in, and assisted in saving eight of the twelve men. He has been in consequence very ill. You can scarcely conceive the enthusiasm, with which the bystanders admired these actions: he knows that we are not slaves, who looked with indifference on the misfortunes of our fellow creatures. All sought to relieve the shipwrecked at their houses, and those who have received them, appear to be well contented, all the neighbours contributing to the assistance which has been given them. The portrait of Whipple is to be taken; and we are making a subscription to cause a plate to be engraven in Valencia."

From the Winchester Republican.

Mr. George Kreps and family, of this town, emigrated last fall to Alabama. In crossing a river, they mistook the ford, and the wagon and horses, with the contents were suddenly immersed in the stream! In the agitation of the moment, Mrs. Kreps parted from her infant child, which was rapidly carried down the current. At that instant a large dog, which had joined the family a few days before, sprang after the babe, overtook it, as it was sinking, and conveyed it safely to the shore. The horses also regained a footing, and the whole party were saved.

The New York Assembly Election.

Has terminated in the success of the ticket styled Clintonian, and it is stated as an ascertained fact, that the Assembly will be Clintonian by a considerable majority.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulton, In recently turning over a Village Paper, met with a calculation, on tending to show, that mill feed, at the present prices, cost much less money, by the ton weight than Hay!—the assertion astonished me; but, on trial, I find shorts costs me but about 7 1/2 dollars per ton, while for hay I have been paying sixteen!

Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst,

Presents her respects to the ladies of Annapolis and its vicinity, and informs them that she has removed from Baltimore and taken a permanent residence in this city, and that she has opened

A Millinery Store,

In the brick building between the store of Mr. Joseph Bands and that of Messrs Evans and Liebert, where she carries on her business in all its various branches, AND HAS ON HAND

A well selected supply of Millinery of the first quality and latest Fashions, in which there are

LECHORN & STRONG BONNETS, &c. Ladies who have dresses which they wish DYED, can be gratified by leaving them with her, as she intends corresponding with Mr. James Williams, an experienced dyer in Baltimore, whose skill and care can be depended on. Her prices will be found to suit the times. Annapolis, May 3, 1821.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 15th inst. on the premises, a Wagon, four Horses, and four Oxen. Seized and taken as the property of Nicholas Morriweather, and will be sold to satisfy debts due to Leonard Mackall and John Clarke—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and terms cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff. A. A. County.

May 3.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest, of Henry S. Hall, in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, composed of three tracts or parts of tracts, viz: Middle Plantation, Horse Pasture and Neglect Seized and taken as the property of said Hall, and sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas. Terms of sale cash. Benjamin Gaither, Sheriff A. A. county May 3, 1821.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term; to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Craggs Ferry. Tobias Reynolds, James May 3.

to prevent the assembling of the Legislature. In some parts of the country, it became necessary to break roads for the passage of stages. On the 18th, the weather cleared off cold, and every thing was the aspect of mid-winter. Since the 19th, however, the air has become milder, and the snow has mostly disappeared. Provisionally, vegetation is backward.

CENSUS.

The State of Delaware contains,	
White Males,	27,505
Do. Females,	27,377
	55,882
Free Blacks,	12,958
Slaves,	4,509
	72,749
In 1810,	72,674
Increase,	75

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To Rent,

The house and garden, near Annapolis on the Baltimore road, lately occupied by CHRISTOPHER JACKSON as a Tavern, the garden contains about half an acre, there are on the premises a good stable with 4 stalls, 2 large sheds, and a well of good water in the yard, and the house has within the last year, undergone a thorough repair. Nicholas Breckin, April 26.

Sale for City Taxes.

Will be sold for cash, at the house of Richard Loeckerman, on the 17th day of May next at 11 o'clock, a negro boy named HARRY. Seized and taken for city taxes, due for the year, 1820. And on the 18th day of May next, will also be sold for cash, at 11 o'clock, at the house of Benjamin Sewell, a negro woman named PHILLIS. Seized for city taxes for the year 1820. ISAAC HOLLAND, Col. April 26, 1821.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 21st, 1821. On application of Gassaway Pindell, administrator of James H. Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette. Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James H. Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, 1821. Gassaway Pindell, Admr. 6w.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed, his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. As likewise Nankeens, Bombastettes, &c. and a great variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms. April 19, 1821. 30

New Spring Goods.

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Have just received, and have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS

Of the latest importations. Also their usual supply of

Groceries, Ironmongery,

and Glass and Queen's Ware. All of which they will dispose of cheap for cash, and to punctual customers on the usual credit. April 19. 3

New and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co.

Have just received a choice selection of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. April 19. 3

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the fifth day of May next, upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT

At the Indian Landing, in Anne Arundel county. The house has been occupied heretofore as a store, and is worthy the attention of any person who would wish to establish a store in the county. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, with interest, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot. William H. Marriott, Trustee. April 19.

years he had sent annually 80,000 large dried fish. He pointed out to us the best fishing ground, about one mile and a half to the Southward of the entrance to the Basin, in 28 fathoms water, where two boats caught about five tons of fish in about two hours, a sort of Coal of excellent quality, in fact their number seemed inexhaustible.

On the sides of the hills which surround the Basin we found cabbages, turnips, parsley, & other herbs, (seeds having been sowed by this man) so that the whole face of the mountain was covered with vegetables sufficient for the refreshment of many ships' crews. This Frenchman had also bred a great number of Hogs, Goats, and Fowls—many of the former were running wild about the Island, so that there is no doubt that in a short time a ship touching at the Island will be able to procure a considerable addition to her live stock—He presented us with two Pigs and a few Seal skins. The Basin abounds with Craw fish, many of which we caught and boiled in the hot springs which are numerous on its margin, and most of them are sufficiently hot to cook provisions of any sort in a short time. Smoke issued from many parts of the mountain, but we did not perceive any flame.

We made this Island under the idea of finding a barren useless rock, but on the contrary we found it an agreeable place, abounding with Vegetables, procuring Fish for our whole crew and soldiers, and receiving addition to our live stock.

The Birds which principally inhabit the Island are a kind of Silver Petrel with red bills and webbed feet, their nests are numerous, amongst the reeds and stones around the Basin.

The Frenchman was very obliging, and most anxious to obtain any seeds which might improve the stock of his settlement.

Whilst the ship was hove to, we saw the Island of Anataradom from her deck, bearing N. distant about 50 miles.

The Emperor Alexander.

Extract from a speech of Lord Holland in the British house of Peers concerning the attack of the Allies upon Naples.

"Even Russia had allowed that the Spanish constitution, which has been adopted by Naples, was one with which peace may be maintained; but the objection of Russia was not now the democratic tendency of that constitution, but to the manner in which it has been established.—Strange objections, indeed, to a constitution good in itself; but in whose mouth could it be more strange, than that of the man who was sitting on a throne reeking with the blood of his father? A throne from which no man had descended without blood, from the time of Peter the Great! What entitled such a man to read lectures to nations upon the mode of establishing free government? What made it peculiarly appropriate in him to condemn every thing that originated in force? He did it because he had to deal in this hypocritical language, and to talk of his love of constitution, and hatred of armies, whose power was founded on force, who had derived the sceptre from the murderer, he would allow it to be, the justified murder of his parents, but at the same time, a murder of violence?"

Singular Custom among the Women at Cumana.

I remarked a very odd custom among the women of Cumana; they wear neither veils or gloves; thus, with the most agreeable and expressive shapes and countenances, they have a copper colour. While at Cumana, I offered several pair of gloves, for her and her daughters, to a lady to whom I was under some obligations. She accepted them, but mentioned that neither she nor her daughters could wear them; that it was not the custom at Cumana; that any young lady seen with gloves and veil, would be deemed a fantastical coquette, whom no one would marry, and that such fooleries were only fit for the belles and fops of Carracas. While speaking of the Carracas fops I should not omit that it is not unusual to see a portrait of their mistress suspended to their neck by a gold chain, in about the same manner as a Parisian or London beau wears a glass to assist his sight, injured no doubt, by the study of novels and late hours.

La Bella Assemblee.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Electra, Captain Robinson, from London, was left by the captain this morning, on this side of Newcastle. She was 43 days from land to land. The day for the coronation of George IV. had not been officially announced on the 14th, when Captain Robinson left London. All was quiet in the British isles. Neither the Commercial, the Agricultural nor the Manufacturing Interests had improved, and the desire and determination to emigrate to the United States was again becoming general. The Electra has brought out but 30 passengers—if she had waited but three days, she might have brought out three times as many. We learn that a party of 80 had applied for a passage and would have come out if the captain had thought it advisable to have waited a few days.

Great anxiety was felt in England as to the success of the Neapolitans. No account had been received of any battle having been fought between them and the Austrians.

London, March 10. The Paris Journal of Tuesday and Wednesday last arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

Paris, March 7.

Letters from Naples dated the 23d ult. which have arrived by an extraordinary channel, announce that the Austrian army has its advanced guard at Foligno, situated five leagues from Spoleto, and 27 from Rome. The Neapolitans were at Rieti, a town within the Roman States, situated about 11 leagues from Spoleto, and 16 from Rome. It appears that one of their divisions was on its march to occupy Tivoli—another division had entered upon the marches of Ancona, and has established Municipalities in all the Communes which it had occupied. A levy en masse has been ordered throughout Calabria. Preparations were making at Cozzenza to receive the Parliament and Royal Family. The Prince Regent has sent his son, only 11 years of age to head quarters. This young Prince will be presented to the army by the Commander in Chief, near whom he will remain. Several Spanish vessels laden with arms, had entered the bay of Naples.

[Constitutional.]

Naples, Feb. 16.

"The following is the copy of the Manifesto which his Holiness the Pope has caused to be published in the town of Rieti:—

"The Austrian troops advance—they come as friends—and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples, to re-establish there that peace which, reconquered after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recent events. We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans themselves, to receive and to treat them with perfect hospitality.

"In the sitting of Parliament of the 14th, the Deputy Morici, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, concluded as follows:—I feel my frame animated by all the ardour of youth, and I beg you to grant me leave of absence, that I may fly to the army. I do not go there to assume any command, but merely to serve in the ranks as a volunteer. I will entreat the General who may command, to let me fire the first shot at the enemy. I here swear never to return to my home, but drag my grey hairs in the dust of the field of battle, if the country is not saved.

"The deputy Conciliis—'And I—I also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the Constitution.'"

"Col. Pepe—I a so shall fly thither—an impetuous civisme impels me to seek the camps of my country. We shall again see each other in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed."

Vienna, Feb. 24.

Much alarm is entertained relatively to the fate of the Royal Family of Naples, since it is found that War can no longer be averted. It is thought that the King of Naples will accompany his daughter-in-law, the Princess of Salerno, to this capital, and not return to Naples until the war shall be concluded.

The circular of the English government respecting the notes of the 3 great powers, on the subject of the Congress of Troppau and that of Laybach was read here with some surprise.

No certain news has been received here about events at Naples since the convocation of the Parliament, receiving the ultimatum. The King of Prussia has finally resolved

not to go to Laybach—the despatch announcing this resolution on his part arrived here on the 21st inst.

A Neapolitan Journal of the 16th was received yesterday, containing the following resolutions of the Parliament:—

The National Parliament Declares.

1st. That it has no power to agree to any of the propositions communicated to it on the part of the Allied Sovereigns, the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia—propositions tending to the destruction of the existing Constitution, and to the occupation of the kingdom.

2d. That it considers, and shall consider, every past and future act of his Majesty, which may be contrary to the oaths taken by him confirming the constitution, as incapable of being ascribed to his free and uncontrolled will, and therefore, in respect to all such acts, it considers his Majesty in a state of coercion.

3d. That as long as this state of coercion shall continue, the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the regency, in the mode prescribed in the decree of the 19th Dec 1820.

4th. That in conformity with the declarations contained in the preceding articles, and with the principles of the Constitution, all measures be taken which shall be necessary for the safety of the state.

Frankfort, Feb. 28.

"The first act of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Laybach was, the decision of the Allied Sovereigns on the affairs of Naples.—Papers are expected to appear, of equal importance with that which is probably going to occasion a war in the south of Italy. The accession of Russia to the projects of Austria gives rise to very serious conjectures. It is probable we shall soon learn on what subjects the congress has come to any final resolutions. A Declaration of the sovereigns relative to the affairs of Spain is spoken of, and also that a Russian Envoy is commissioned to go and notify it to the present government of that country. It is much doubted whether this Declaration will be well received by the Cortes.

Paris, March 3.

Yesterday, the 2d, there was a Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs was called upon to let the nation know the situation in which France stands with respect to the Kingdom of Naples. M. Etienne and General Foy and Sebastiani delivered speeches which were in the highest degree interesting, and which affected the whole Chamber. The Minister was hard pushed, but persisted in keeping silence, and would not give any information upon our situation with respect to Naples and Spain; he pleaded the Charter as his authority, which gives to the King the right of making war and peace. The speeches delivered in this important sitting are about to be printed.—M. Pasquier has said in private, that France had signed nothing but a title against Naples, but that it had only consented to pay down to Austria sixteen millions, which were at more distant terms.

March 4.

"A letter received in this capital from Naples on Friday evening, states that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent to the Junta of Sicily a proposition to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution and any other that the Government may think more suitable to that Island. The same despatches announce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitan troops which are in Sicily. At the departure of the latter, the Neapolitan squadron was under weigh to proceed thither to embark the said troops.

"According to news from Italy, it appears that the Prince Regent takes command in chief of the Neapolitan army—he has under his orders General Carrascosa, who, at the head of three divisions, occupies San Germano. General Florestan Pepe is at the head of the Prince's Staff. Gen. Wm. Pepe commands the division which occupies the Abruzzia, and all the militia of that province. Gen. Burgami is Governor of Gaeta, and is at the head of the forces situated between Strr and Fondi. Gen. Arcovito is at Terracina with another division. Gen. Filangieri commands the reserve. Previously to their departure for the army, all the Generals met at a banquet at Naples, where the most cordial union prevailed.—Constitutional.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 3.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Electoral Ticket for Prince George's

NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,

GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.

THOMAS K. CARROLL,

Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

(Translated from the German.)

For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

(Continued.)

CHAPTER 14.

A gloomy foreboding of dreadful events seemed to hover over the castle. All its inmates, even the mighty Baron of Montfaucon too, were filled with dubious apprehensions, and led by the heavy musing of this unsocialable humour they had retired, long before Sintram returned.

Poor old Ru had continued without in the wild forest, waiting for the return of his master, and exposing his snow white head to the fury of the elements, he thought of nought but his duty. But Sintram returned not by that way; long after the first dawn of day he entered the castle from the opposite side.

Mild sleep had refreshed Gabriela during the night. It was as if an angel had with his golden pinions fanned far away the horrid tale of the evening, as if he had traced before her view a luxuriant landscape rich and blooming like her home, adorned with flowery plains and limpid lakes and all the mazy charms of rising hills and groves. She smiled mildly, she breathed quietly whilst the magic storm howled through the aged forest and combated the frightened sea.

But when she woke at morn, when she saw the wild dark clouds as if dissolved in smoke and hazy vapour, hurried round and round by the storm, when she heard that Montfaucon clad in heavy armour had left his apartments early in the morning, she had well nigh wept with apprehension and sorrow. At the same time she heard in her anterooms the heavy steps of armed warriors, & she was told that the Baron had ordered all his men to be ready to protect their lady.

Wroth in her pelice of snow white ermine, she appeared in her tear, like a tender flower blooming up out of the snow and shaken by the wintry blast. But soon the noble Folko entered her chamber in all the beauty of his shining panoply, he held the golden helmet adorned with waving plumes, under his arm, and saluted her with mild but serious severity. A look of his—and Gabriela's train retired, in the waiting hall the armed men were heard quietly dispersing.

Lady! said he, conducting her to a seat and placing himself at her side, lady will you pardon your knight if he left you for a few moments to anxiety and uneasiness—just honour called him and strictest justice—Now every thing is settled peaceably and quietly, forget your apprehensions, and whatsoever they may have been let them sleep with those things that never were.

"But you and air Biorn were—?" asked Gabriela.

Upon my knightly word of honour 'tis all well. Folko began then with his customary suavity and grace to converse of indifferent but pleasing things, till Gabriela deeply affected, pressed her head to his bosom and said:

"Oh Folko, my hero, protector and dearest love, if thou mayest, let me know all. But if thy pledged word doth bind thee then I submit most willingly to remain in darkness. Thou knowest that I am of the race of Portamour, and that I would ask nought of my knight that could breathe the slightest stain upon his bright escutcheon."

"It is not that I am bound to silence," said Folko very seriously, "but wilt thou be able to bear the horrid news, wilt thou not sink as the alender tree under the heavy load of northern snows?" She rose proudly and observed: "I have reminded you already of the name of my fathers, let me now add that I am the spouse of Montfaucon."

Be it then said Folko. Know ye then my dear lady, the wicked knight, who refused hospitality to my friends Godhard & Rudlib, who attacked those inoffensive afflicted men, was no other than our friend and uncle Sir Biorn fire-eye.

Gabriela shrank together for a moment and covered her face with her hands. Then she looked up with amazement and said:—I have misunderstood you, altho' even yesterday I myself apprehended it. Did you not say it was all settled between you and Biorn, settled peaceably and quietly? Quietly settled between my brave Baron and such a man after such a manner?

You heard right said Folko, he contemplated his dear, noble spouse with heart-felt pleasure, day with the first dawn, he came down to him, and called him out to combat upon life and death, in case he were the man, whose castle was to have been the sepulchre of Godhard and Rudlib. He stood steadily steel-clad in his chamber, and replied only, I am he—then we went out into the forest. But when we had reached a place proper for the fight, he hurled his shield far from him down a headlong steep, then flew his sword the same way, then with gigantic grasp he tore asunder his hauberk and cried out:—Plunge in your sword within my breast, for I am an old, a deep tender, and may not fight againe you! How did I dare to strike him? It occasioned an odd reconciliation.

—He made himself in a manner by vassal, but I released him in the name of my friends, and my own, all his offence. He was crushed but not a tear appeared in his eye, not a consoling word escaped his lip. He was pressed down by the same great power which furnished me with strength. I know not why whether you wish now to continue in this castle any longer; if this be, and as this storm may delay our departure for some time, we will seek another, for I know there is none in Norway would refuse us honourable reception. But I am afraid that, were we now to part, it would break the old man's heart.

"Wherever my noble lord dwells I shall gladly remain under his protection, said Gabriela, and felt her heart deeply penetrated with love and admiration for her great Montfaucon.

(To be Continued.)

From the Federal Republican—Communicated.

Marlborough Prince George's

county, April 15, 1841.

When it was known that Mr. Semmes and Mr. Snowden were the federal candidates for the electoral college, the democrats were not a little disconcerted. The general disposition of those two gentlemen to sacrifice their domestic comforts, and enter the list in political controversy, induced the hope that they could not be prevailed on to serve; and the democratic candidates were nominated under these expectations. Mr. Semmes and Mr. Snowden have however, yielded to the solicitations of their friends, and have thus inspired us with the confidence that their exertions will insure success, notwithstanding the will have to contend against the influence of governors, members of congress and judges, whose seal only equalled by their bitterness.

Some doubts are entertained whether the democrats will not reconsider their first nominations as being premature, and particularly since they have not been as well received as they could have wished. Some gentlemen who looked forward to the honour, have been a little chagrined at not being pressed to serve; but a compromise will be doubt put things right in this respect—and those who were disappointed as electors, may be permitted to run for the legislature. All events the contest will be a severe one; but when we view the September election as deciding the fate of the state, I trust for ever, and the question whether we shall continue the present rulers in office, whose feelings and prejudices have upon them on to the commission of all like repugnant to principle as are to the interests of the people, we embark in the contest fearful of the result. The voters of Prince George's will be reminded of the many professions and pledges they were given prior to the last election, of the benefits which were to result from the success of the democratic ticket, and the unexampled exertions which were to be made to instill education into the minds of the poor. In all of which they have been deceived. Nothing is more characteristic of such men than the bold attempt which was made at their last meeting to present the executive by a present of the seal, ability and firmness displayed by them in the discharge of the

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longe investigation into the conduct
of the executive, and if so, it should
it shall be accepted hereafter by
ARICOLA.

From the Republican.

The firm, decided and unwavering
ing Federalists of the state of Mary-
land, are now emphatically called
upon to rise in their strength, and
to make an effort commensurate
with the importance of the cause,
they are about to embark in—a cause
in which nothing less is involved,
deeply and vitally involved, than
their honour, their interest, their
families and posterity. They have
nothing to expect from their political
adversaries, the democrats. If
any evidence of this be wanting, let
them look back to the two last ses-
sions of the Legislature, and the
conduct of the Executive. They
have been proscribed, traduced, and
sneeringly told to take place in the
rear. Their best exertions to pro-
mote the honour, welfare and pros-
perity of the state have been thwarted,
and their conduct misrepresented.
The democrats have attempted,
meanly & fraudulently attempt-
ed, to take to themselves the credit
of acts exclusively the right of
Federalists, we allude here to the
conduct of Governor Sprigg, in en-
deavouring, with the aid of a few
panders and sycophants, to take to
himself the credit of the arrange-
ment with the war department,
which exclusively belonged to Mr.
Kerr, a federalist, and by which a
very large sum of money was saved,
and actually received into the trea-
sury of the state. They have swept
from office every federalist, except
a few indeed left on the list of Jus-
tices of the Peace, with the remark
that "they can do no harm here;"
an office now, with some exceptions,
made a sort of pension for executive
paupers.

Let federalists look to these
things, and ask themselves, having
the power to prevent it, whether
they will submit? They must an-
swer in the negative. Let them,
then in every county in the state,
follow the example of Prince Geor-
ge, who is about to retrieve her
character—bring out their most in-
fluential and popular men, exert
every nerve, and the cause is safe.
Let every county rely on its own
exertions—Let every federalist feel
and act as if the fate of the state
and the well being of his friends and
his family depended on his own ex-
ertions and on his own vote. It is
the duty of federalists of influence,
however they may desire retirement,
however tired they may be of pub-
lic life, however imminent it may
be, to come out on this occasion—
their country, their liberty, their
posterity require it of them. They
have but to will it, to make the ef-
fort, bold, unanimous and deter-
mined, and the thing is done. That
man, calling himself a federalist,
friendly to his country and a father
to his children, will hesitate when
a contrary course will lead to the
inevitable ruin of every thing valu-
able in society.

Lieut. Stephen Decatur M-Knight,
of the navy, was on board the
U. S. ship Essex, in her cruise to
the Pacific; was a party to the ac-
tion which terminated in her capture,
and became, in consequence, a pri-
soner to Capt. Hillyar, of the Bri-
tish brigate Phoenix. It will be re-
collected, that shortly after the
capture, an arrangement was made
with Capt. Hillyar, by which the
prisoners were allowed to purchase
a cartel, to the United States, and
where they safe y arrived. But
it was necessary to the condem-
nation of the Essex, in a British
Court of Admiralty, that an affidavit
should be made by one of her offi-
cers. Lt. M-Knight, for this pur-
pose, proceeded in the Phoenix, from
Alparaiso to Rio Janeiro; whence
after making the required affidavit,
and receiving a certificate from
Capt. Hillyar, of his having been
exchanged, he sailed in Aug.
14, in the Swedish brig Adonis,
and to England; this being con-
sidered the most speedy way of his
reaching the U. States. As he ne-
ared the U. States, his re-
serves and friends, after long and
indulging the hope of his re-
turn, were at length constrained to
believe that there could be no hopes
of his safety, and concluded that
the vessel in which he had embark-
ed, had perished at sea. But more
than a year ago, letters were re-
ceived from Mr. Sampson, our mi-
nister at the Brazils, stating that
the vessel in which Mr. M-Knight
embarked at Rio, had certainly ar-

tived in England. This informati-
on, seeming to render his fate quite
mysterious and inexplicable, occa-
sioned new and diligent enquiries
to be set on foot. Mr. Rush, our
minister at London, at length as-
certained that the master of this
Swedish vessel, had become Swedish
consul at Dartmouth, (England)—
he sought and obtained an interview
with him, and by him was furnish-
ed with an extract from his log book.
By this, it appears, that on the 9th
of October, 1814, in the lat. of 80°
N. and long. of 80° W. the Adonis
was boarded by the United States
ship Wasp, & that Lieut. M-Knight,
leaving the Adonis, entered on
board the Wasp. His fate thus be-
comes associated with this interest-
ing ship, whose loss is now certain,
though the circumstances of it ne-
ver can become known. It is pro-
per to mention that the certificate
of Capt. Hillyar, a copy of which I
have seen, authorized Lt. M-Knight
to join any public vessel of the U
States which he might meet at sea.

Lieut. M-Knight has many friends
in this city, of which he was a na-
tive, by whom his loss is sincerely
and deeply deplored.

The above gives a later account
of the Wasp than any heretofore re-
ceived.—National Gazette.

From the Newburyport Herald.

There is in Salisbury a Metho-
dist preacher, who publicly profes-
ses to have the gift of prophecy and
discerning of spirits—to have the
faith of Abraham—believes he
could stop the mouths of lions if
cast into their den—as was Daniel,
or that he could go into the fiery
furnace without injury—asserts
that he is one of the prophets that
was to come in the latter days—
that the dawn of the millennium
has commenced—he being spiritual,
judgeth all things, himself being
judged of no man—speaking of him-
self, he says he can tell whether a
man is possessed of a good or bad
spirit by looking him in the face—
says he speaks the truth in Christ,
and hes not, his conscience bearing
him witness, &c. His followers are
daily increasing, firmly believing
and confirming his words.

From the Norfolk Herald of March 24.

Yesterday the awful sentence of
death was pronounced by his honor
Judge Parker on the two criminals
Castilano and Garcia, who were
convicted a few days past, of the
wilful and deliberate murder of Pe-
ter Laguardette. They are to be
executed on Friday the 1st day of
June next.

From the London Courier of Feb. 27

Discovery of a Murder after the lapse
of sixteen years.

On Tuesday last, a man named
James Matthews, who resides at St.
Agnes, was apprehended on the in-
formation of a person named Simon
Pryor, who resides at Redruth, and
who charges Matthews with the mur-
der of a man named John James,
who was his (Matthews's) brother-in-
law, 16 years since. The fol-
lowing circumstances have been
stated by Pryor on oath, before the
Rev. Hugh Rogers, one of the
county magistrates. In 1804 Pry-
or was employed as an assistant la-
bourer, by Matthews and James, at
a Mine called Crown Dale Mine,
near Tavistock in Devonshire. One
night Pryor and James descended
by a windlass into a shaft of a mine,
which was about 20 fathoms in
depth. Whilst they bored a hole
for blasting, and Pryor was drawn
up by Matthews, James then laid
match to the train, and called out
to his comrades to pull him up, as
is usual with miners on such oc-
casions. Matthews and Pryor wound
up about five fathoms of the rope,
when Matthews let go the windlass
and desired Pryor to do the same;
Pryor refused, on which Matthews
threatened to knock his brains out
if he did not. Pryor again refused
when Matthews struck him on the
right arm with a pick hilt, which
forced him to quit hold, and James
was precipitated to the bottom, and
had his skull so dreadfully fractured
that he died two days after. Pryor
told the facts to his brother, who
was a smith on the mine, and to
some other men, but they did not
keep in a small room behind the
smith's shop, until a coroner's jury
had returned a verdict of "Acci-
dental Death." He was then in-
duced to conceal the affair, on the
ground that Matthews had a large
family. Pryor had never seen Ma-
thews from that time to the present,
but he said, that he was so distress-
ed on account of the concealment,

that he could suppress the circum-
stances no longer. Matthews has
been committed to Bodmin gaol, in
order to be transmitted to Exeter
for trial at the ensuing assizes.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.

Extract from the speech of Lord
Holland, on the invasion of Na-
ples.

"If there is a prince or statesman,
who neglecting the spirit of the
times, and unimproved by past ex-
perience, attempts to resist the ad-
vance of civil improvement, and
stem the progress of opinion, may
he be the first to be overwhelmed
by the current, and become an ex-
ample to all future tyrants!"

American Humanity and Intrepidity.

Madrid, Feb. 15, 1821.

"We have received a letter from
Alicant, of the 10th inst. which, a-
mong other matters, mentions the
following, worthy of publication:—
"You cannot imagine what dreadful
storms we have had here! ship
wrecks are daily occurring; nor will
you be the less pleased with the ex-
ploits of a lieutenant of a vessel of
the United States, whose name is
Whipple; it should be engraved up-
on the memories of all friends of
humanity. On the 8th inst. at half
past twelve in the morning, a hor-
rible storm arose at sea, which up-
set a Swedish boat with two men on
board. These unfortunate persons,
in spite of all their efforts, could
not reach the land. At this mo-
ment Lieut. Whipple arrives on the
shore; strips off his coat, and with
his boots throws himself into the
sea. With much difficulty, he suc-
ceeds in saving these two men to
the admiration of all the spectators.
Nor is this all. On the following
day, the storm continuing, the bot-
t of Whipple's vessel, with twelve
men, sunk. Notwithstanding an
indisposition, caused by the oc-
currence of the preceding day, he
jumped in, and assisted in saving
eight of the twelve men. He has
been in consequence very ill. You
can scarcely conceive the enthusi-
asm, with which the bystanders ad-
mired these actions: he knows that
we are not slaves, who looked with
indifference on the misfortunes of
our fellow creatures. All sought
to relieve the shipwrecked at their
houses, and those who have receiv-
ed them, appear to be well content-
ed, all the neighbours contributing
to the assistance which has been
given them. The portrait of Whip-
ple is to be taken; and we are mak-
ing a subscription to cause a plate
to be engraven in Valencia."

Boston, April 24.

Capt. Upton, of brig Sam, arriv-
ed at this port yesterday from Fort
Royal, reports that the privateer
ship VOLIENTE, captain Francis
Burch, (American) under the Arti-
gas flag, was captured off St. Barts
by a French frigate and carried in-
to Fort Royal. The privateer had
on board, when captured, one hun-
dred men, and provisions for a six
months cruise for 150 men. On ar-
riving at Fort Royal, the officers
and crew were all put into close
confinement, and it was thought
they would be hung, the commissi-
on being considered forgery, as
the original names had been erased,
and others substituted.

Capt. Jolly, in another privateer,
was in company with the ship when
captured, but escaped by superior
sailing. Capt. Upton visited the
prison, in which the privateer's
crew were confined—he says "about
15 of them are Americans."

Capt. U. also informs, that in
consequence of a French brig of war
having been fired into and consider-
ably injured by a privateer, Wilson,
commander, the admiral on the sta-
tion, had sailed from Martinique
with 3 frigates, 2 brigs, and a schoo-
ner, to capture, if possible, and
bring into port, all the privateers
on the W. I. seas.

Slave Trade.—We learn from our
correspondent at Cape de Verdes,
that several Spanish slave schoo-
ners, with about 100 slaves each,
have recently been captured by H.
B. M. brig Thistle, Lieut. Logan,
and taken to Sierra Leone.

From the Connecticut Herald, of April 24.

The remarkable N. E. Snow
Storm of the 17th inst. extended
generally over the New-England
States, and to several places in
New-York, New Jersey, &c. In
New-London, the fall of snow was
3 inches; in this place, about 5; in
Middletown, 12; in Hartford, 15; in
Albany, Catskill, Worcester, Mass.
and Salem, Mass. about 16. In
Boston, the storm was so severe as

to prevent the assembling of the
Legislature. In some parts of the
country, it became necessary to
break roads for the passage of sta-
ges. On the 18th, the weather
cleared off cold, and every thing
was the aspect of mid-winter.—
Since the 19th, however, the air has
become milder, and the snow has
mostly disappeared. Provisional-
ly, vegetation is backward.

CENSUS.

The State of Delaware contains.

White Males, - - - -	27,905
Do. Females, - - - -	27,377
Free Blacks, - - - -	55,282
Slaves, - - - -	12,958
	4,509
	72,749
In 1810, - - - -	72,674
Increase, - - - -	75

From the Winchester Republican.

Mr. George Kreps and family, of
this town, emigrated last fall to
Alabama. In crossing a river, they
mistook the ford, and the wagon
and horses, with the contents were
suddenly immersed in the stream.
In the agitation of the moment, Mrs.
Kreps parted from her infant child,
which was rapidly carried down the
current. At that instant a large
dog, which had joined the family a
few days before, springing after the
babe, overtook it, as it was
sinking, and conveyed it safely to
the shore. The horses also regained
a footing, and the whole party were
saved.

The New York Assembly Election,
Has terminated in the success of
the ticket styled Clintonian, and it is
stated as an ascertained fact, that
the Assembly will be Clintonian by
a considerable majority.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. POULTON.

In recently turning over a Vil-
lage Paper, I met with a calcula-
tion tending to show, that mill feed,
at the present prices, cost much less
money, by the ton weight than Hay!
—the assertion astonished me; but,
on trial, I find shorts costs me but
about 7½ dollars per ton, while for
hay I have been paying sixteen!

Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst,

Presents her respects to the ladies of An-
napolis and its vicinity, and informs them
that she has removed from Baltimore and
taken a permanent residence in this city,
and that she has opened

A Millinery Store,

In the brick building between the store of Mr. Joseph
Banks and that of Messrs Evans and Iglehart, where

She carries on her business in

all its various branches,

AND HAS ON HAND

A well selected supply of Mil-
linery of the first quality and

latest Fashions,

in which there are

LECHORN & STRAW BONNETS, &c.

Ladies who have dresses which they wish DYED, can
be provided by leaving them with her, as she intends
corresponding with Mr. James Williams, an experienced
dyer in Baltimore, whose skill and care can be depend-
ed on. Her prices will be found to suit the times.

Annapolis, May 3, 1821. 310

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias
from Anne-Arundel county court to me
directed, will be exposed to public
sale on Monday the 14th inst. on the
premises, a Wagon, four Horses, and
four Oxen. Seized and taken as the
property of Nicholas Merriweather,
and will be sold to satisfy debts due to
Leonard Mackall and John Clarke—
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock and
terms cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sheriff.

A. A. County.

May 3.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni ex-
ponas to me directed from Anne
Arundel county court, will be offered
at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th
day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, at
Mr. James Hunter's tavern in the city
of Annapolis, all the right, title and
interest of Henry S. Hall, in and to a
tract or parcel of land, lying and being
in said county, composed of three
tracts or parts of tracts, viz: Middle
Plantation, Horse Pasture and Neglect
Seized and taken as the property of
said Hall, and sold to satisfy a debt due
Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas. Terms
of sale cash. Benjamin Gaither,
May 3, 1821. Sheriff A. A. county

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make applica-
tion to the Judges of Anne Arundel
county court, at the next September
term, to have the old road opened and
established as a public road, which
leads from the Ridge Road, through
the farm of the late Capt. Walker, and
crosses Deep Run, and so on until it
intersects the public road which leads
to Craggs's Ferry.

Thomas Reynolds.

James.

May 3.

To Rent.

The house and garden, near Annapo-
lis on the Baltimore road, lately occu-
pied by CHRISTOPHER JACKSON as a
Tavern, the garden contains about half
an acre, there are on the premises a
good stable with 4 stalls, 2 large sheds,
and a well of good water in the yard,
and the house has within the last year,
undergone a thorough repair.

Nicholas Brewster.

April 26.

Sale for City Taxes.

Will be sold for cash, at the house of
Richard Lockerman, on the 17th day
of May next at 11 o'clock, a negro
boy named HARRY Seized and taken
for city taxes, due for the year, 1820.
And on the 18th day of May next, will
also be sold for cash, at 11 o'clock, at
the house of Benjamin Sewell, a negro
woman named PHILIP Seized for
city taxes for the year 1820.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Col.

April 26, 1821.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 21st, 1821.

On application of Cassaway Pindell,
administrator of James H. Wilson,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
it is ordered that he give the notice re-
quired by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased,
and that the same be published once in
each week, for the space of six succe-
ssive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribers of Anne-Arun-
del county, hath obtained from the
Orphans Court of Anne Arundel coun-
ty, in Maryland, letters of administra-
tion on the personal estate of James
H. Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased. All persons having
claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit their claims
against the same with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, on or before
the 26th day of October next, they
may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given
under my hand this 21st day of April,
1821.

Cassaway Pindell, Adm'r.

6w.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,
Respectfully acquaints his friends and
the public, that he has removed his
Shop to the house formerly occupied
by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street,
where he carries on the Tailoring bu-
siness in all its branches. He has
lately received a supply of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
As likewise Nankeens, Bombastees,
&c. and a great Variety of Vestings.
Which will be made in the most fa-
shionable style, and on the most mo-
derate terms.

April 19, 1821. 30

New Spring Goods.

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Have just received, and have con-
stantly on hand, a handsome assort-
ment of

DRY GOODS

Of the latest importations.
Also their usual supply of
Groceries, Ironmongery,
and Glass and Queen's Ware.
All of which they will dispose of cheap
for cash, and to punctual customers
on the usual credit.

April 19. 3

New and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co.

Have just received a choice selection
of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Which they will sell very low for cash.
Persons wishing to procure bargains,
will find it to their advantage to give
them a call.

April 19. 3

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Ho-
norable the Chancellor of Maryland,
the subscriber will offer at public sale,
on Saturday the fifth day of May next,
upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT

At the Indian Landing, in Anne-Arun-
del county. The house has been oc-
cupied heretofore as a store, and is
worthy the attention of any person
who would wish to establish a store in
the county.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-
chaser shall give bond, with security,
for the payment of the purchase mo-
ney, with interest thereon, within
twelve months, from the day of sale,
and upon payment of the purchase
money, with interest, a conveyance
will be executed for the said house and
lot.

William H. Marriott, Trustee.

April 19.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO

A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARR.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be disposed of at public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of May next, if fair, at noon the next fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the residence of William Stinchcomb, near the mouth of Magalloway River, SEVERAL VALUABLE NEGROES, a large new seine, and a few implements of husbandry.

The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under ten dollars, on purchases to a larger amount a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with approved security being given for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

April 12

State of Maryland, Se.

Calvert County Orphans Court,
March 13th, 1821.

On application of Francis Harrison, administrator of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of March 1821.

Francis Harrison, Adm'r.
Hunting Town, March 29

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, March 28th, 1821.

Ordered, That the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to this Department, be published in the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, the Maryland Republican, and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Easton, once a week for six successive weeks, for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

By order, BENJAMIN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

To his Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

Department of State,
March 22d, 1821.

Sir,

The question upon the conclusion of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insisted upon by the United States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible; I am directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers, to transmit with out delay to this Department, authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained. Specifying the name, age, sex and value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your very humble,
And obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

New-York and Philadelphia SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers of his return from the New-York and Philadelphia Markets, where he has procured a very choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which he offers them remarkably low for the money. He invites them to call and examine his assortment and prices, confident of his ability to please.

March 29

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Salisbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

March 29

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 4th of May next, at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, a house and lot on Elkridge. Seized and taken as the property of Henry Shrive, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Keefer, Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock for cash.

BENJ GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.

April 12.

State of Maryland, se.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of Otho Welch, administrator with the will annexed, of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1821.

Otho Welch, Adm'r.
With the will annexed.
April 22.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the fifth day of May next, on the premises, one negro man, named AARON, one negro man, named RICHARD, one ditto, named JAMES Seized and taken as the property of William Brogden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Jacob Gillum. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cash.

BENJ GAITHER, Shff.
A. A. County.

April 22, 1821.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun. are notified, that a dividend of the personal estate will be made on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the office of the register of wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are requested to attend, or forward their claims.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.
April 26.

New and very Cheap Goods.

Henry Wilmot,

Has just received his supply of Spring Goods, &c.

An elegant assortment of Thread Lace edgings, Childrens Caps, Irish Linen and Lawns, Bird-eye and Table Diaper, Linen Cambricks, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Gingham and Calicoes, Fancy Stripe Muslin, Woodstock and Castor Gloves, Jaconet Cravats, 4-4 & 4 Cambricks and Jaconets, Drilling and Russia Sheetings, Bandannos and Madras Hdfs. Irish Sheet- ing and Steam Loom Shirting, Blk and Col'd Italian sewing silk, Blk Florence and Senshaw, Blk and Col'd Canton Crapes, Plain & Figured Book Muslins, Cotton and Worsted Hosi, Merino Shawls, White, Marseilles, Superfine Blk Cloth, Brown and Blue Cloth, Russia Diapers, Floss Cottons, Ribbons, Cologne Water, Umbrellas and Parasolls.

Also a few Groceries, with a variety of other articles. The most of these goods have been purchased at auction which will enable him to sell them very low.

April 5

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stock holders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine directors to manage the affairs of said Company for the year will be held at Williamson's Hotel in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the 7th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P M

Henry Maynard, Pres't.
March 29.

New Arrangement of Days.

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

March 22

100 Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Forest of Prince George's county, on the 10th of April, a Negro Man named Jacob, about 33 years old, 5 feet, 9 inches high, very black, has a scar by a burn on one of his cheeks, a pleasing countenance, and is quite polite when spoken to. Clothing, jacket and trousers of blue and white kersey, which he will no doubt change, as he has others. He was formerly a ferryman at the Upper Ferry across South River, and as he is a little acquainted with the water, he may attempt to make his escape in that way. He has a wife, at Dr. Hall's in Anne Arundel county, where it is probable he may conceal himself a few days and then he will no doubt attempt to get out of the state. The above reward will be paid, on my getting possession of him, no matter where he is taken.

JOHN CONTEE.

April 12

P. S. Since writing the above it has been ascertained that he has been at Dr. Hall's and taken with him from thence some articles of his own clothing and two dresses of his wife's clothing, with which it is possible he may endeavour to disguise himself.

April 12

City Bank of Baltimore.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.

By order,
James E. Drice, Cash'r.

April 26

EUTERPEIAD

Or Musical Intelligencer,

AND LADIES' GAZETTE.

A Periodical Paper has been published in Boston since April 1820, devoted to the diffusion of Musical and Belle Lettre information. It embraces a general history of Music from the earliest ages—Records the transactions of musical societies—Reviews new musical works—Furnishes biographical memoirs of eminent musical men—Correspondence—Anecdotes of music—Letters instructive and interesting upon every branch of the musical science—Improvements in musical instruments, and the compilation of a register of musical transactions.

With such intentions, it is conceived every topic of interest, personal and general, vocal and instrumental, will be embraced. To what extent information may be obtained in the incipient stage of our enterprise, we will not presume to promise, but by a clear exposition of our objects, we show the scope and range of our intentions, and while we entreat the voluntary aid of those who possess the talents we covet, we at the same time engage to omit no effort of our own to fulfil expectation, we hope however to be more indebted to the generous contributions of scientific ability, than to our own labours.

A portion of our columns is intended to be exclusively appropriated for the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, wherein it will become our duty to

— Guard the purity of melting maids,
In country balls, and midnight masquerades,
Safe from the treacherous foot, the dancing spark,
The glances by day, the whippers in the dark,
When cold occasion prompts, or when warm desire,
When gentle softness, and when daring fires

As the EUTERPEIAD is not intended to derive support from advertising patronage it has thus far been attended with little or no emolument to the Proprietor, it is an experiment of no ordinary undertaking in this country, and has necessarily consumed considerable time, labour, and expense.

A publication destitute of profits accruing from advertisements must rely upon its subscribers only, for support.—The Proprietor would not willingly abandon his intention, unless compelled by necessity which he hopes may not be realized, a more extensive patronage is essentially requisite in order more generally to extend its usefulness.

The EUTERPEIAD is published semi-Monthly on Saturdays, on a large sheet of eight quarto pages, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Every number will contain a fashionable Sonnet—Air, with variation—Sacred Song—P. vitz—March or Dance, arranged for the Piano Forte. Residents out of Boston, who procure ten subscribers will receive a file of papers gratis. Regular files, or extra numbers may be had by applying at the Franklin Music Warehouse, Milk-street, Boston.

JOHN R. PARKER, Editor.

SUBSCRIBERS received at this office

April 12

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wootton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

William Warfield, Adm'r.
April 26.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 160 acres. It is in high cultivation and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. It is more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and pasture, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadowland.

John Weekes.

March 22.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

BENJAMIN T. PIND

This method, to inform the citizens of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of the office will enable him to their support.

April 5.

By Public Vendor.

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday the 7th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

All those several Houses and Lots in the City of Annapolis, situated as follows, viz—

A Lot on Carroll's alley, fronting 66 feet on the alley, and running in depth 68 feet, on which are two frame houses, of two stories, occupied by Henry Davis and George Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, fronting 90 feet, and running back, 48 feet, on which are two frame houses, occupied by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall.

A Lot on the same alley, with a frame two story house, occupied by Anne Townsend, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to Fleet street.

A Lot on the same alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince-George's street, 146 feet, on which is a two story framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street, with two framed two story houses, fronting 54 feet, and running back 77 feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle.

A payment of one fifth part of the purchase money will be required in Cash, or in Notes, with approved endorsers, payable in 60 days. For the remainder, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, on the interest being annually paid.

ALSO

Ten several lots, or parcels of land, Lots in various parts of the city, some of which bind on the water. For further particulars, apply to Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton.

Feb. 15.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on Friday the 11th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the personal estate of William Wootton of said county deceased, consisting of

Tobacco, Corn, Bacon, some Rice in the straw, one Yoke of Oxen, and several head of Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils and Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The terms of sale will be, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and for all sums above twenty dollars a credit of six months will be given, on purchaser's giving notes with approved security.

William Warfield, Adm'r.
April 26.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

21st March 1821.

The president and directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of said Bank for six months, ending the first and payable on or before the second day of April next, to the holders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of power of attorney, or by correct simple order of the Board,

Jana. Pinkney, Cash.

This is to give Notice

That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Daley, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

John Daley, Adm'r.
March 22.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drafts, first, second, and third Endorsements, generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appraisals, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

by considerations of social policy, as well as of justice.

The legislature of Maryland in the first resolution asserts the plain principle that, as the public lands are the common property of the Union, all the states have an equal right to participate in the benefit of them; and, in the second, applies that principle to appropriations of public land for the purposes of education, such appropriations having been made in favour of a part, but not of all the states.

The New-York committee object to the Maryland resolutions, that they have a tendency to excite sectional jealousies. To this objection it may be answered, that the most obvious and effectual way of preventing sectional jealousies and geographical distinctions of party, is for Congress to be governed by strict impartiality in its legislation towards all the states; and it appears to us that the resolutions of the Maryland legislature are founded upon this principle, and are calculated to promote national harmony, and to strengthen the bonds of the Union, instead of "furnishing ground for characterising parties by geographical distinctions." The contrary policy tends directly to that result; and, in distributing favours by geographical lines, to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views.

Besides, we cannot persuade ourselves to admit so unfavourable an opinion of the justice and liberality of those states which have been formed out of the public lands, as to think that they will object to the extension of donations of public land to the other states in the same proportion as they have received them.

We agree with the New-York committee, that the United States derive their title to the public lands from cessions by states; they hold them "in full and absolute right, discharged from all conditions except those specific ones expressly reserved in certain of the acts and instruments of cession;" and we would beg leave to remark, that the express condition (a circumstance not noticed by that committee) upon which the cession of the greater part of the public lands on the east side of the Mississippi was made to the United States was, as is shown by the Maryland report, "that they should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the states as have become, or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of said states, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure." Such was the condition of the cessions by Virginia and North Carolina, and it appears to us that both the letter and spirit of that stipulation requires that, as lands have been appropriated for the purposes of education in a part of the states, they should be extended in a just proportion to all. It is not Virginia and North Carolina only that have a right to ask for the fulfilment of that stipulation, but all the states for whose benefit the condition of the cession was made.

We agree also with the New-York committee that if the public lands are considered as acquired by conquest from Great Britain by the United States collectively, "Congress are empowered to dispose of this in the same manner as of all other property belonging to the United States, with no other limitation than such as may be imposed by the sense of public duty and the general welfare;" but we are of opinion that the general welfare could be no means be more effectually promoted than by the general diffusion of knowledge; and, if that requires appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education in part of the States, it requires them in the whole. Appropriations having been made in favour of particular states, to the exclusion of the others, the latter have an undoubted right to express their opinion on the subject, and to ask of Congress to be placed upon an equal footing.

The same reasoning applies with equal force to the public lands acquired by purchase, at the common expense of all the states.

And here we beg leave to remark, that the Resolutions of Maryland merely assert the justice of the principle that all the states have an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union, and infer, as a just consequence, that they all are entitled therefore to be placed

on an equal footing as to appropriations of lands for purposes of education; but leave the details of the measure for the accomplishment of that just object to be settled by the wisdom of Congress. Congress, therefore, to prevent all interference of interest between the states and the general government might provide for the sale of the lands appropriated to the use of the different states, under its own authority, in such proportions, and at such prices, as they might deem expedient; or, as the committee of the Senate of the United States suggest in their Report, (which we shall seize an early opportunity of publishing,) pay to the states a certain proportion of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands; leaving all the machinery now in operation for the disposal of the lands, unchanged and still under the exclusive control and direction of Congress. The latter, in all probability, would be found the better plan.

The New-York committee state that the policy of reservations of public lands for purposes of education in the states formed out of them, "seems to include two points: 1st, 'the increased value of the remaining lands, in consequence of the reservation; and, 2dly, 'it is of the deepest interest to the welfare, 'the peace, and good order of the whole Union, that those states 'should not be peopled by a race 'possessing nothing of civilization 'but its vices and its arts of destruction.'"

As to the first point, the Maryland Report conclusively shows, we think, that the increased value furnished no ground of objection to the extension of appropriations of public lands for literary purposes to all the states; and we therefore refer to the Report itself. As to the second point, we think that experience as to the settlement of the old states, when they were a wilderness, in which no reservations of unsettled lands were made for the purposes of education, does not justify the apprehension expressed by the committee, that the new states which are now settling by emigrants from the old states, would, if Congress had not made reservations of public lands in their favour, be peopled by "a race possessing nothing of civilization but its vices and arts of destruction."

As to the policy of the great measure which is the subject of these remarks, it is one, like all other questions of importance, on which very intelligent and very honest men may differ in opinion. The committees of the Legislatures of New York and Maryland having differed on this subject, which we think inferior in interest to no question of internal policy, we have thought it proper to place both Reports before our readers, that every one may form an opinion for himself. —Most of the Legislatures in the Union had adjourned when the Maryland Report & Resolutions were communicated to the different Governors, who will of course submit them to their consideration at their next sessions. They, however, reached the Legislature of Virginia, time enough, we believe, to receive the sanction of that enlightened state at its last session. That the subject may be fully understood by the public, in the mean time, we hope that those editors who have published the New-York Report may find it convenient to copy that of Maryland also. In a few days, we shall give the Report of the committee of the Senate of the United States.

From the Federal Republican: THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

We are pleased to see that our political friends in the counties are "up and doing." Nominations of electors are making throughout, and good judgment appears to be the basis on which these nominations are founded. The people generally are not aware of the importance of these nominations—it is they who are to decide the political complexion of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year, and perhaps for many years to come; and it therefore behoves every true federal republican in the state, to be on the alert, and to be active in securing the election of the various federal electors. To some of our readers in this city, such language may appear dry and uninteresting—it is because they are not aware of the deep interest which they have in a change of our state administration; they are engaged in business, and they neglect their political rights.

For two years democracy has ruled in Maryland, and what has been the consequence? Is the state better off? No! it is not. Faithful servants of the public have been swept away from office with the hickory broom of the present executive; and in many instances unskillful substitutes have supplied their places. Did not a democratic delegate publicly say in the Assembly, that many thousands of dollars were lost only by the removal of a fish inspector? And was not Mr. Williams, to whose excellent management the state is indebted for the elegant and useful improvements in the Penitentiary, cruelly removed from office, because he was a federalist, and because he would not change his politics and become a democrat? Hundreds of such instances we have on hand, and we shall publish them all!

The public must know how much they have gained by democracy.—This regards only our state; go, for a moment, to the general government, and you will find cause to lament the same misrule in a much greater degree. Servants of the public have been removed, and others, who were favourites were appointed to their places—the consequence is, that the United States have by such change GAINED a clear deficit of FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF HARD DOLLARS!

and are obliged to go into the market and BORROW MONEY at a time when we are at peace with the whole world.

Democracy knows how to reward her adherents, but she knows nothing of financing. We beg pardon for this mistake!—she does understand financing admirably; for she can make the people swallow a dead loss of

FIFTEEN MILLIONS;

she can see the people go to ruin and bankruptcy in consequence of her policy, and she has the peculiar talisman in her hands by which she induces them to swallow any pill she may choose to administer. But the people are nearly gorged—fifteen millions made up into one pill, is rather a severe dose. Let them arise in their majesty, and let them employ another set of physicians.—The whole body politic of the United States is diseased—it may be cured if the patient will make use of the proper medicines.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the Athens, Capt. Greagh, in 36 days from Cork, arrived at Baltimore.

From a Cork paper of March 24.

Revolution in Piedmont—Junction of Prince Carignano, now apparent to the king of Sardinia, with the constitutionalists—Sudden recall of the Emperor Alexander to Poland—Great agitation and fall in the funds of London and Paris.

Three important events are successively detailed in our preceding columns, but they have been followed by others of a more momentous nature, appalling to despotism and cheering to liberty. Those which we have numbered above formed the contents of the mail from Friday to Monday inclusive, which came to hand at a late hour on Thursday night.

Abdication of the King of Sardinia in favour of his son the Prince of Carignano—Battle between the Austrians and Neapolitans—Defeat of the former. The Neapolitans, who were not at all prepared to meet an enemy. The number of killed and wounded is differently stated, and probably had not been at all correctly ascertained at the time when the messengers, bringing the news, took their departure. From 2 to 5,000 have been mentioned, and the prisoners are reported to be as numerous. I am sorry to add that the patriotic General Pepe is said to have fallen in the engagement.

The abdication of the King of Sardinia, is a fact publicly announced early this morning, although the certain news arrived last night, and rumors of it have prevailed since the date of my last, (14th inst.) It is likely to have a most important effect, and if we may believe what is confidently reported in all quarters, he was subject to much personal insult because of his refusal to sign the Constitution, similar to that of Naples, has been declared every where, and Prince Carignano has sworn to it. The army of Piedmont amounts to between 3 and 4,000 men, but, of course they are not all on foot at the moment.

"We have reports here of an insurrection against the Austrians at Venice; but as the garrison there is very large, we much fear that it is only a report. If were true, the retreat of the Austrians would be in a manner cut off."

SECOND EDITION.

London, March 20. We are informed, through a channel in which we can place the slightest reliance, that intelligence to the same effect, as that which we received today, by the Express from Paris, with respect to the abdication of the king of Sardinia, has been received in Downing street.

No doubt whatever is entertained of the fact in the government Offices. The Abdication, however, extends only, we understand to his Majesty's Continental possessions, namely the duchies of Savoy and Genoa, and the Principality of Piedmont; the succession to which being like that of France in the male line, would, in the course of events, have in a short time, devolved on Prince Carignano, in whose favour the abdication has taken place.

The island of Sardinia, which is held by a different tenure, and to the sovereignty of which the King's daughter, Beatrice, is heiress presumptive, has been reserved in full sovereignty by Victor Emanuel. Some curiosity prevails as to the title which the Prince of Carignano will take under these circumstances. Will it be the ancient one of a Duke of Saroy, or a new one of King of Piedmont?

THE ENGLISH FUNDS.

The effects of the above pregnant news upon the English Funds have been, great consternation in the market and a consequent decline in prices of all kinds of stock.

Various reports were in circulation. Letters were said to have been received, stating that commotions had taken place at Lyons and Dauphiny, as well as an insurrection in Poland. The French Funds were down at 78, and again rose to 79.

"The city continued agitated with reports, and so great is the alarm in the money market, that few persons will venture to purchase stock."

"It is confidently stated there have been seven expresses from France within the last 24 hours.—The rumors appear to increase.—Poland is reported to have declared for the Neapolitans, and levies to assist their cause commenced in several districts. It is also rumored that a park of artillery and all the Austrian treasures have been intercepted."

Government, it would appear, thought it necessary to step in, in order to calm the alarm which prevailed, and in the course of Tuesday, issued the following demi-official article, which was published in the Courier.

"A part of the panic which has prevailed for two or three days in the money market, arose from the supposition, industriously encouraged, that this country might be involved in the contest between the Austrians and Neapolitans and that

the House of Austria, by the aid of the Neapolitans, would be enabled to recover the Kingdom of Naples, and thus to re-establish the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The British Government, however, is determined to maintain its policy of perfect neutrality, and to refrain from being drawn into any contest which might involve it in a war with Austria or France."

"The British Government, however, is determined to maintain its policy of perfect neutrality, and to refrain from being drawn into any contest which might involve it in a war with Austria or France."

"Such a determination, adds the Courier, is most congenial to the true interest and happiness of the British Empire."

Yes; but should the next or at least very speedy, accounts from France, announce any thing tending in favour of the Spanish Constitution, will the British government remain neutral? Assuredly they will be tried upon this point.

In recapitulating the numbers of the Austrian Troops in march, it appears they amount to 42,000 men.—It is also true that there is a reserve of from 15 to 20,000 men, who are now crossing the Roman territory for the frontiers of the Abruzzi. The numbers of the Neapolitans are not known for certain, but it is presumed that at this moment they amount at least to 60,000 regular troops, without including the reinforcements that arrive daily at the Abruzzi. The plan of the Neapolitans is to avoid pitched battles and to confine themselves to harassing the Austrians on all sides the moment they arrive within their territory.

Paris, March 17.

Chamber of Deputies.

Secret Committee.—Gen. Drouin laid on the Table a proposition conceived thus:

"I have the honour to depose on the table (bureau) a proposition of an address to his majesty, humbly to petition him to choose another ministry, seeing that the present is incapable and anti French, and that for these two reasons it has given rise to the most general and well founded alarms for the fate of the Monarchy and of France."

M. Casimir Perrier asked the Ministers for explanations on the silence which they had observed respecting the evils of Piedmont. M. Pasquier replied that the government not having had certain assurance of the facts, it had thought proper to be silent, but that now would suffer freely all the news to be published which should come to its knowledge.

LATER.

By the ship Martha, arrived at New York from Liverpool, London papers to the 22d and Liverpool to the 24th have been received. They contain, in addition to the preceding intelligence brought by the ship Athens, the following articles.

It is said, there are no less than 110,000 Russian troops assembled in Georgia, ready for the field. The ambitious designs of Russia become daily more apparent, and we must not be surprised to see shortly the court openly avow its views on Turkey and Persia.

Liverpool, March 21. A letter from Vienna states that a Russian courier coming from Lemberg on his way to Poland, brought a report that he was bearer of an order to put a Russian corps on march towards Italy. There is also reports of insurrections having taken place in the Polish regions of the Russian army.

London, March 22. It was last night very confidently rumored that insurrectionary movements had taken place in Hanover and Prussia. The report was circulated in quarters so respectable that we cannot let it pass unnoticed.

Yesterday the Queen addressed a letter to the Earl of Liverpool containing a petition to his Majesty to allow her to be publicly proclaimed by the clergy of the established church—a privilege which has been enjoyed by all her predecessors since the reformation. Majesty, it is said, adds, that it is the only request she has to make.

Sir Robert Wilson has offered his services to the Neapolitans. The True Briton says, we understand from good authority, that there will be no coronation they

The Methodists about London. Queen's name on

In the Games there appeared Orders, prohibiting from entering in the Italian those who may on pair of lions in the English

Intelligence from that the e... with the... engagement... between the Aust... and the corps... by Gen. Pepe... at first displayed... and rushed on... blind confidence... result, nem. The... of being surround... manœuvre of the... when they disco... to which they... my, on this, pre... and even Gener... away amidst the... by endeavouring... to sustain the... of some men, h... cannon ball.

Extract of a let... Our latest in... armies state the... the Austrians... (about... of Rome), and... be that they fi... sufficiently strong... The army now... to defend the pa... dom, including t... exceed 180,000... ber is daily incre... blocking the... approaching conce... faculty this a wo... counter is a g... this they already... The forced loan... is collected, ve... sons, particular... with trade, hav... lity to contribute

MARYLAND... Annapolis, T... FEDERAL... Electoral Ticket... NICHOL... GEORGE... For... THOMAS... Col. TH... Assembly... Levin R. Ki... his, Daniel B...

From the F... COMM... "Papers of... ed for the su... but every othe... ought to cont... of public tax... government, a... worth in... within this st... De... It is thoug... American wh... and lives by... by exempted... taxes; and, i... who do pay t... want of the an... they do pay... that even thi... burdened wi... and by those... made them f... friends.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of May next, on the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT

At the Indian Landing, in Anne Arundel county. The house has been occupied heretofore as a store, and is worthy the attention of any person who would wish to establish a store in the county.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, with interest, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot.

William H. May, Trustee.
April 19.

City Bank of Baltimore.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the late Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.

By order,
James E. Brice, Cash'r.
April 26

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO

A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Station-

April 12.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue as a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be disposed of at public sale, on Thursday the 10th day of May next, if fair, if not on the next fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the residence of William Stinchcomb, near the mouth of Magothy River, SEVERAL VALUABLE NEGROES, a large new seine, and a few implements of husbandry.

The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under ten dollars, on purchases to a larger amount a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with approved security being given for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

April 12.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, March 28th, 1821.

ORDERED, That the following communication from the Secretary of State of the United States to this Department, be published in the National Intelligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, the Maryland Republican, and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Eastern, once a week for six successive weeks, for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

To his Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

Department of State,
March 22d, 1821.

Sir,

The question upon the conclusion of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted, by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insisted upon by the United States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible; I am directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers, to transmit without delay to this Department, authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the loss was sustained. Specifying the name, age, sex and value of each individual slave lost.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your very humble,
and obedient servant,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst,

Proclaims her removal to the lot of Annapolis and its vicinity, and informs them that she has removed from Baltimore and taken a permanent residence in this city, and that she has opened

A Millinery Store,

In the brick building between the stores of Mr. Joseph Bonds and that of Messrs. Evans and Leach, where she carries on her business in all its various branches,

AND HAS ON HAND
A well selected supply of Millinery of the first quality and latest Fashions,

in which there are

LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS, &c. Ladies who have dresses which they wish DRESSED, can be gratified by leaving them to her, as she intends corresponding with Mr. James H. May, an experienced dyer of Baltimore, whom she will refer to for any article of dress. Her prices will be as low as the times.

Annapolis, May 3, 1821.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry.

May 3. Tobias Reynolds, 1ambr.

New-York and Philadelphia SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers of his return from the New-York and Philadelphia Markets, where he has procured a very choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which he offers them remarkably low for the money. He invites them to call and examine his assortment and prices, confident of his ability to please

Richard Ridgely, 6w.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timberland is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Sanbury resides, situated in Tuckerhoe Neck, (Caroline County) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Lockerman, 1f.

March 29.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,
December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office
Price—\$1 50.
April 12.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.

April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of Otho Welch, administrator with the will annexed, of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Will., A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1821.

Otho Welch, Adm'r.

With the will annexed.

April 26

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun. are notified, that a dividend of the personal estate will be made on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the office of the register of wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are requested to attend, or forward their claims.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.

April 26.

New and very Cheap Goods.

Henry Wilmot.

Has just received his supply of Spring Goods, &c.

An elegant assortment of Thread Lace edgings, Childrens Caps, Irish Linen and Lawns, Bird-eyes and Table Diaper, Linen Cambricks, Linen and Cotton Bed Ticks, Ginghams and Calicoes, Fancy Stripes Muslin, Woodstock and Canton Gloves, Jaconet Cravats, &c. &c. &c. Cambricks and Jaconets, Drilling and Rosta Sheetings, Bandanna and Madras Hdkfs, Irish Sheet-ing and Steam Loom Shirting, Blk. and Cold Italian sewing silk, Blk. Florence and Senegamb, Blk. and Cold, Canton Crapes, Plain & Figured Book Muslins, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, Merino Shawls, White Marcella, Superfine Blk. Cloth, Brown and Blue Cloth, Russia Diapers, Floss Gottons, Ribbons, Cologne Water, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also a few Groceries, with a variety of other articles. The most of these goods have been purchased at auction which will enable him to sell them very low.

April 5

New Arrangement of Days.

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening; And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Clement Fickars, 1f.

March 22

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 10th inst. on the premises, a Wagon four Horses, and four Oxen. Seized and taken as the property of Nicholas Merriweather, and will be sold to satisfy debts due to Leonard Mackall and John Clarke—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock and terms cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, Shff.

A. A. County.

May 3.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest, of Henry S. Hall, in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, composed of three tracts or parts of tracts, viz: Middle Plantation, Horse Pasture and Neglect. Seized and taken as the property of said Hall, and sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas. Terms of sale cash.

Benjamin Gaither,

May 3, 1821. Sheriff A. A. county

New Spring Goods.

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Have just received, and have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS

Of the latest importations.

Also their usual supply of

Groceries, Ironmongery,

and Glass and Queen's Ware.

All of which they will dispose of cheap for cash, and to punctual customers on the usual credit.

April 19.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wootton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment

William Warfield, Adm'r.

April 26.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of a private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and planter, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

John Weekes.

March 22.

Resolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,

David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

ENTERTAINING

Or Musical Intelligencer.

AND LADIES' GAZETTE.

A Periodical Paper has been published in Boston since April 1820 devoted to the diffusion of Musical and Belle Lettre information. It embraces a general history of Music from the earliest ages—Records the transactions of musical societies—Reviews new musical works—Furnishes biographical memoirs of eminent musical men—Correspondence—Anecdotes of music—Letters instructive and interesting upon every branch of the musical science—Improvements in musical instruments, and the compilation of a register of musical transactions.

With such intentions, it is conceived every topic of interest personal and general, vocal and instrumental, will be embraced. To what extent information may be obtained in the incipient stage of our enterprise, we will not presume to promise, but by a clear exposition of our objects, we show the scope and range of our intentions; and while we entreat the voluntary aid of those who possess the talents we covet, we at the same time engage to omit no effort of our own to fulfil expectation, we hope however to be more indebted to the generous contributions of scientific ability, than to our own labours.

A portion of our columns is intended to be exclusively appropriated for the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, wherein it will become our duty to

guard the purity of melting maidens in country ball, and midnight masquerades. Safe from the treacherous tread, the dancing spark, The guinea by day, the whisper in the dark, When kind eyes meet, and when dancing eyes?

As the ENTERTAINING is not intended to derive support from advertising patronage, it has thus far been attended with little or no emolument to the Proprietor, it is an experiment of no ordinary undertaking in this country, and has necessarily consumed considerable time, labour and expense.

A publication destitute of profits accruing from advertisements must rely upon its subscribers only, for support. The Proprietor would not willingly abandon his intention, unless compelled by a necessity which he hopes may not be realized, a more extensive patronage is essentially requisite in order more generally to extend its usefulness.

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Residents out of Boston, who procure new subscribers will receive a file of Papers gratis. Regular files, or extra numbers may be had by applying at the Franklin Music Warehouse, Milk-street, Boston.

JOHN R. PARKER, Editor.

SUBSCRIBERS received at this office.

April 12.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wootton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment

William Warfield, Adm'r.

April 26.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber will dispose of a private sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and planter, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

John Weekes.

March 22.

Resolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,

David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

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Or Musical Intelligencer.

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To Rent

The house and garden, situated on the Baltimore road, and occupied by CHRISTOPHER J. JONES, Tavern, the garden contains about an acre, there are on the premises good stable with 4 stalls, 2 large sheds, and a well of good water in the yard, and the house has within the last year undergone a thorough repair.

Nicholas Hester, Jr.

April 26.

Sale for City Taxes

Will be sold for cash, at the house of Richard Lockerman, on the 17th day of May next at 11 o'clock, a negro boy named HARRY. Seized and taken for city taxes: due for the year, 1820. And on the 18th day of May next, will also be sold for cash, at 11 o'clock, at the house of Benjamin Sewell, a negro woman named PHILLIS. Seized for city taxes for the year, 1820.

SAAC HOLLAND, Col.

April 26, 1821.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.

April 21st, 1821.

On application of Gassaway Pindehl, administrator of James H. Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Will., A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James H. Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 21st day of April, 1821.

Gassaway Pindehl, Adm'r.

April 26.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Monroe, in Church-street, where he carries on

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,
CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.
Price—Three Dollars per annum.

Cattle Show and Fair,

For the Exhibition and

Sale of all kinds of Live Cattle,

Agricultural Implements, &c. &c.

To be held on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th days of June next, at the MARYLAND TAVEN, four miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick Turnpike Road, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each day. The Committee appointed on behalf of the "Maryland Agricultural Society," to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, have resolved that said Show and Fair be held at the time and place above mentioned, and that the following Premiums be offered:

FOR HORSES,

For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of coach horses, a Silver Pitcher valued at \$30 00

For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of horses for the saddle and for general farming purposes, a pair of Silver Goblets valued at 20 00

For the best Brood Mare, a Butter Boat valued at 10 00

ASSES & MULES.

For the best Jack Ass, a silver Can, valued at 10 00

For the best Jennett do do do 10 00

For the best Mule of any age, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued at 20 00

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull not less than two years old, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued at 25 00

For the best Milch Cow, a pair of Silver Tumblers, valued at 20 00

For the best yoke of working Oxen, six Table Spoons, valued at 25 00

For the best Bull Calf under two years old, a silver Can, valued at 10 00

For the best Cow Calf under two years old, a silver Cream Pot, valued at 10 00

HOGS.

For the best Boar of any age, a Silver Goblet, valued at 10 00

For the best breeding Sow, do do do 10 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram of the pure Merino breed, a silver Can, valued at 10 00

For the best of any other breed, a silver Butter Ladle, valued at 5 00

For the six best fat Wethers, mode of feeding to be communicated—a silver Can, valued at 10 00

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or the district of Columbia.

Four premiums are reserved to be distributed at the discretion of the society, for objects not embraced under the above specifications, and which may appear worthy of distinction.

It is understood that whenever, by the want of competition, any of the claimants might be considered entitled to a premium, yet if, in opinion of the judges, the object offered possesses no particular merit, the judges shall have a right to withhold such premium, and the society may confer it in any other case at their discretion.

Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for Premium, are required to give notice thereof on or before the 15th day of June, either personally by letter, addressed to JOHN S. GREEN, Esq. Post Master, Baltimore, specifying the premium for which they propose to contend. The application will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule. The examination of the species of Stock by the judges, will be then appointed, and the premiums be declared and delivered on the second day.

All persons, whether members or not, are at liberty to bring Stock, such as horses, milch cows, working oxen, bullocks, hogs, sheep, &c. &c. for sale as subjects for premium, or for private or public—and an auctioneer will be employed by the Society to dispose of such as may be offered for sale.

C. RIDGLEY, of Hampton, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangement, May 17.

SONAPS.

Laudable.

A considerable number of gentlemen in New-York, comprising individuals of great respectability and wealth, have subscribed and published an agreement by which they pledge themselves to each other "to do all in their power to abolish the custom of giving scarfs at funerals."—They declare that they think it ought to be abolished, because pomp and parade on such occasions should be discontinued, and because a compliance with the custom necessarily involves many in the expense, who cannot afford it.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, which was nearly destroyed by fire on the 24th January, was one of the most beautiful places in the world. The streets were straight, and lined with rows of orange and other trees, always in verdure. It contained about 20,000 people; one half of whom were rendered homeless by the calamity.

A hawk lately died in England, which had been in the gardens at Blacking upwards of 50 years, and was an old bird when placed there.

An article from St. Petersburg gives an interesting account of the births, deaths, &c. in that extensive empire in the year 1818. One individual, according to the returns, had attained the extraordinary age of 140, and another that of 150 years.

We have seen a letter from Gibraltar of the 24th of Feb. which states, that "The schooner has just returned from Tangier, but brings no letters from Mogadore, no courier having arrived there. The new Emperor, or Muly Azeit, had arrived at the outskirts of Tangier, with 1500 cavalry, and was to have entered on the 22d. The old Emperor was reported to be at Rabat, and it appears by all accounts, is in a fair way of losing his kingdom." N. Y. Gazette.

Something New.

Mr. George Brown, with one man, arrived here from Lake Champlain in a canoe about 19 feet long, on their way to New-London. They passed through the Canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River. We believe this is the first arrival by water from Lake Champlain. New-York pap.

The use of Oak has lately been revived for the purposes of furniture; and among the fashionable and expensive luxuries of the day, has become the rival of some of the beautiful woods of distant countries. The additional expense of timber may be estimated from the circumstance of dining tables having brought in London the enormous sum of 600l sterling.—London pap.

A ponderous Eel.—A Scotch paper says, that an eel 18 feet in length and two feet in girth at the middle, has been caught in the Frith of Forth.

The sheriff of New-York, on receiving the county from his predecessor, gave a receipt for 450 prisoners confined for debt, including those on the limits and tolise in the county prison.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of India on the night of Dec. 31. Persons walking were compelled to stop, and stand like one in a small boat, or a wagon in rapid motion. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance of the heavens, unless it was the unusual clearness of the atmosphere, & brilliancy of the stars.

The Queen.—A clergyman of a county parish in England having undertaken to reform the Liturgy to suit his own views, on performing the service on Sunday, when he came to that part of it in which the royal family is mentioned, praying "That it may please thee to bless and preserve her most gracious majesty Queen Caroline." The Clerk instead of the expected response immediately added, "Good Lord deliver us."

NAPLES.

Manifesto of the Government of the Two Sicilies.

Naples, Feb. 28.
The Constitutional Government of the Two Sicilies, against which the Congress at Laybach has fulminated its anathemas, while it prepares to repel the most violent aggression of which history has ever made mention, desires also to appeal to the opinion of Europe & of all civilized nations; and that every one may equally judge on which side is reason, and on which side is injustice, in the war which after five years of peace, is going to break out in unhappy Italy, the government owes it to itself to make known all the particulars which have conducted it to the political situation in which it is at this moment placed.

The wants of the people of the Two Sicilies; the degree of civilization to which it has attained, had called for many years for a change in the internal system of the state. At the beginning of the month of July, 1820, the constitution of Spain was demanded by the unanimous voice of the nation. The king adhered to it, saving the modifications proposed by the representatives of the nation, who were convoked principally for this purpose, with the obligation to respect the basis of the new social compact. On the 15th of the same month, his Majesty swore to observe it, before the provisional junta; and on the 19th, the King made an official communication of it to all the foreign powers with whom he was on terms of friendship.

Ever since the first moment, the spirit of moderation, and a scrupulous regard to the independence, the institutions, and the rights of other nations, have formed the rule of the conduct of the Neapolitan government. It proclaimed these maxims before the whole world, when it refused to interfere in the affairs of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, which had called for its interference. Europe cannot doubt of the sincere desire of this government to live in peace and good understanding with all others, if it examines without partiality the conduct observed towards Austria.

Scarcely was the form of our political regime changed, when the first thought of the court of Naples, was to assure the cabinet of Vienna that such a change could not in any manner impair the situations of friendship and alliance existing between the two states. The first overtures have been rejected, the king setting aside all resentment, repeated his assurances, sent ambassadors, and in short, attempted all means of amicable communication, but all was in vain. So much harshness on the part of Austria was returned at Naples by the greatest respect to the legation, the consuls, and all the subjects of Austria.

Nevertheless, the court of Vienna, constantly alleging that our political reform shook the foundation of the social edifice; that it proclaimed anarchy as law; that it menaced the safety of thrones, and that of recognised institutions and the tranquillity of nations," urged with precipitation the most extraordinary preparations of war in the Italian states, increased the garrisons of Ferrara, Placentia, and Comacchio, and solicited all the powers of Europe to declare against the Neapolitan government, not to receive its ministers, and to break off all communication with it. His Majesty then ordered the Duke de Campo Chiaro, his Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to demand of that court, in his name, a categorical explanation of those extraordinary armaments, and of the attitude which it assumed towards us; but this note, sent for what purpose to the prince Metternich, the very day when the king, on opening the first session of the national parliament, renewed in the midst of it the oath to maintain the constitution—this note, in which all the accusations directed against our political reform were related, received no answer.

In the interval, the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, met at Troppau, with their plenipotentiaries, and those of France and England. The object of this meeting was to take into consideration the affairs of Naples, and its result to invite his Majesty the King to repair to Laybach, to co-operate with the allied sovereigns on "the means of conciliating the interests and happiness of his people with the duties which they were called upon to fulfil towards their own states, and towards the world."

His majesty accepted a mission which was proposed to him in the name of a tutelary alliance, solely destined to guarantee the political independence of all states. The parliament consented to the departure of the sovereign; and thus refusing the calumnies spread respecting the state of constraint in which the King was supposed to be, it shewed the confidence which it placed in its august defender. He departed in fact, attended by the prayers of the nation; but scarcely had he arrived at Laybach, when he was deprived of the minister whom he had brought with him, and threatened with a disastrous war, to oblige him to adhere to the principles and violent measures already resolved at Troppau. All the means he employed to avert this misfortune were fruitless.

It was then that the allied powers, assembled at Laybach, took against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies resolutions, which, at the utmost, would be imposed, after a great number of victories, upon a vanquished and humbled nation.—The envoy of Russia and Prussia, and the Charge d'Affaires of Austria, communicated them to his royal highness the Prince Regent on the 9th of this month, and declared to him that an Austrian army would advance to occupy the Neapolitan territory, unless the order of things established since the 6th of July be immediately abolished, and that, even if this spontaneous submission took place, the army would still penetrate into the kingdom to maintain the new order of things which it had intended to establish there.

It was then that his royal highness gave to the diplomatic agents those noble answers, which, after having excited their admiration and respect, produced in the parliament an enthusiasm which has communicated itself to the hearts of all the Neapolitans. Every body now knows that our magnanimous prince would not determine on any thing till he had consulted the deputies of the nation, to whom he communicated these proposals, that they might take such a resolution as was most suitable in the difficult situation in which the monarchy was placed; as to himself, faithful to his oaths, he protested that he would share the fate of the nation, from which he never could have separated himself.

The extraordinary parliament being then convoked, declared, in the memorable sitting of the 15th, that it was not able to consent to any of the proposals; that it considered his majesty as under restraint; that, during such a state of things, his royal highness the Duke of Calabria, should continue to exercise the regency; and, lastly, that all measures should be taken for the safety of the state.

Public opinion had already anticipated these determinations. The prince regent, bound by the sacred oath to maintain the constitution, which is now the fundamental law of the monarchy, has sanctioned them. He has thought he should thus best fulfil the duties imposed upon him, as much towards the nation whose destinies are confided to him, as towards the king his august father, whose interest cannot be separated from that of his people.

Meantime, hostile to the social compact, which, by the beneficence of our king, forms the palladium of the monarchy of the Two Sicilies, the court of Vienna pretends to abolish it. Because a nation, regenerated to liberty and independence does not yield to its will, it has employed every means to make it believed that the interest of its policy is that of Europe, and has sworn utterly to overturn all our internal organization. Already its troops are advancing for this purpose towards the national frontiers; already the sword is stained with blood, and menaces Europe with a war, which has no parallel, directed against constitutional ideas, and the independence of nations.

It could not have been feared that those same armies which were united a short time ago, in the name of social order, to deliver Europe from oppression, would march against a nation which cannot be reproached with any infraction of the law of nations, and which, without exciting troubles among any of its neighbours—without offending legitimacy, and even professing the most respectful veneration for its sovereign and his august dynasty, is perseveringly engaged in ameliorating its internal administration. The powers of the second rank must see, in what happens to the kingdom of Naples, the imminent danger which threatens them. On the day when our cause shall be raised, the independence, the liberty of Europe will share the same fate.

But a cause protected by justice and public opinion; a cause which interests all wise governments, and all nations who feel their dignity; a cause which will be defended by the whole nation, whose wishes have expressed themselves on this occasion with such unanimity; such a cause must triumph. Despair will combat against force: he who defends the constitutional laws and independence of the country; he who combats the foreigner who comes to rob him of the first, and to tread the second under foot, is not always the weakest.

The Neapolitan government, though it has provoked no one, though it has opposed the noble attitude of moderation to the multiplied outrages which have been lavished upon it by those who conspired its ruin, is now attacked by an Austrian army, which pretends to impose laws upon it. But, since neither Russian nor Prussian troops are marching towards our frontiers, it is only to the Austrian government we are obliged to oppose the resistance which our own defence requires. However, his royal highness flatters himself that the august monarchs assembled at Laybach, seeing the noble feeling which unites the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, and their unanimous determination to defend the liberties and the honour of their nation, will renounce their prejudices, and will leave at peace a generous people, who desire only to enjoy the benefits of their new political system, under the protection of the constitutional and legitimate throne; a people who, during a period of seven months, have shown that noble attitude, and that respect to the King and to the royal family, which have made Europe judge them to be worthy of liberty; a people, in fine, who, taking no share in the affairs of other nations, have surely a right to expect that no one should interfere in their concerns.

His royal highness also flatters himself that all the other powers of Europe, not concerned in the present contest, will contribute, by their persuasion and good offices, to put an end to the disasters in which the scourge of war, ready to fall upon our country, threatens to involve humanity. If the fire is kindled in the south of the Italian Peninsula, who is there that must not fear the consequences! And who can say where its dreadful ravages will stop? If, unhappily, a war of extermination cannot be avoided, the Prince Regent and his august brother will place themselves at the head of the Neapolitan army, and will combat with it to the last extremity against the foreign invasion, invoking the aid of the Supreme Arbiter of empires, who protects innocence and right, and punishes abuses of force, injustice, and oppression!

The total population of Indiana appears, from the late census, to amount to 147,600—in 1810, it was but 24,520—showing an increase in ten years of 123,080.

A letter dated Meadville, Pa. April 19, says: "We have a very backward spring, the snow fell at out ten inches deep on the 16th of this month, and weather continued cold."

Population of the State of N. York, in 1821.
In the Southern District 286,248
Middle do. - - - 506,218
Eastern do. - - - 499,038
Western do. - - - 484,440
Total, 1,375,950

MARRIAGE.
There are at Paris three or four offices for marriage, and large sheets are pasted up in public places, containing advertisements in this effect—some of these advertisements are very curious. They are extracted from a journal called the Mediator, and which is confined to the subject of matrimony, and the negotiations between parties anxious to enter into that state, who may not have had an opportunity of any personal acquaintance.

Advertisements.—A young lady, aged 18, fresh and beautiful as a rose, and endowed with all the graces and talents which increase the charm of beauty, but without fortune, in consequence of disasters which have happened to her parents, is offered by them to a man of sensibility, who would share with her a decent existence.

A lady, aged 40, enjoying good health, and an income of 2000 francs, wishes to marry a bachelor about her own age, of a healthy constitution, with a decent income, and sufficient gait to drive away care in long winter evenings.

A girl, aged 25, born in the country, and of simple manners, though she has lived in Paris for six months, wishes to find a husband in the working class—she has no fortune, but a very handsome trousseau, and some ready money; nor does she wish for fortune, but health, talents, sobriety and probity, and would prefer a husband occupied in sedentary labour, she is singularly handsome, and in the most complete health.

New Ratio.—The new Census will be completed during the present year, and the next Congress will have to adjust the new ratio of Representation. The present is 37,000—which is estimated to give under the new census about 250 members—at present the House of Representatives consists of 149—Some propose to raise the ratio to 40,000; and Mr. Niles prefers even as high a divisor as 74,000, this gives only 125 members, which he says is as "numerous a body as can be brought to attend to business—they will do it better, and in half the time that 250 can do it." Besides under this arrangement, "men of the most exalted talents would be selected," and the "disgraceful fact would never occur" "of sixty members of Congress" being "before the President for appointments to office."

Snow and Rain.—A Rhode Island paper, states, that from November 12, 1820, to April 17, 1821, there were in Providence twenty-four snow storms, and that 83 1/2 inches fell in the whole; and that from January 1 to April 17, there were but six rain storms, and the quantity but 7 1/2 inches in the whole.

From the American Farmer.
To improve the quality of the Potatoe.

Morefield, Feb. 18, 1821.
I had heard many years back, that the best way to improve the potatoe, was from the seed of its own apple.—About five or six years past I made the trial—I gathered a handful of the apples off the blue potatoe, when fully ripe—I mashed them, and washed out the seed and dried them. In the spring I sowed them in drills—they came up very thick, having the appearance of some small weeds. In two or three weeks they put out leaves, having the appearance of potatoes. I then thinned them, and worked them as I thought right. In the fall I had seed of many kinds, white, blue and red, of various shapes and complexion—I selected four or five kinds in the spring, and planted each separate, and found I had improved my potatoes very much as to flavour—and a so, some of the kinds I selected were very productive, so much so, that I planted no more of my old seed, and do still consider the change advantageous.

ABEL SEYMOUR.

The whole number of boats which passed the Falls of Ohio last year, is estimated to be 2,400, wafting the rich produce of the western world to the markets on the sea board; the principal part of which consisted of 1,804,810 lbs. of bacon, 200,000 lbs. flour, 20,000 lbs. pork, 62,000 bushels oats, 100,000 bushels corn, 10,000 barrels cheese, 160,000 lbs. butter, 11,207,333 fowls, and 466,412 lbs. of lard.

The population of Missouri, ascertained by a census of August 1, 1820, is 66,607. Classes of colour not given.

Three days later from London.
The ship *Impero*, at Boston, brings London papers to the 25th of March. The most interesting article they contain, is the Austrian account of the first battle with the Neapolitans, which does not mention the death of General Pepe; and, in this event would doubtless have been considered of more importance by the Austrians than their alleged success in a petty skirmish, the omission to mention it furnishes, at least negative evidence, that the Parisian account of his death, heretofore published, was erroneous.

This account is furnished by the Paris Monitor, as an extract from the first bulletin of the Austrian army; of course those parts only are published which might be considered most favourable to the Allies, whose influence has often been exerted to prevent the dissemination of truth through the medium of the Press.

The miserable surveillance to which the Paris Editors are subjected will cause their remarks to be received with suspicion, and our readers should not accept this statement as conclusive evidence of the defeat of the Neapolitans, whose account of this skirmish will doubtless present a different result.

[Fed. Gaz.]

From a Liverpool paper of March 27.

London, March 25.

AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

We last night received the Paris papers of Thursday by express.—The *Moniteur* gives the following as an extract from the first Bulletin of the Austrian army:

"Gen. Pepe had several days since collected the greater part of his forces between Civita Ducale and Anagni. On the 7th he advanced with a body of 10,000 men upon Rieti. Two columns of this corps maneuvered on the heights which form the valley of Rieti, and threatened to turn our advanced guard, which was posted there under the orders of Gen. Geppert, whilst a third column moved straight forward on the road from Civita Ducale to Rieti. Those movements were judiciously conducted, and the points of attack well chosen. Our light troops suffered themselves to be approached, not yet believing that they were enemies who were marching towards them. We had expressed to them only the words of peace. A very brisk fire soon convinced us that we had mistaken their character. The battle then commenced; it was near the hour of noon; the enemy's attack became serious; and Lt. Gen. Walmoden ordered his reserve, which was at Casa Vicentini, in the rear of Rieti, to march to the support of General Geppert. He directed an attack, with a very inferior force, upon the two columns which formed the enemy's wings, and they were driven back into the mountains, notwithstanding all the advantage of the ground being in their favour, the centre column fell back upon Civita Ducale.

"The enemy abandoned that city at ten o'clock at night, after having pillaged it. Our advanced guard immediately occupied it, and our soldiers were received as deliverers. We lost in this action about 50 men, killed or wounded. Captain Schmidt, of the 7th battalion of chassours, was killed. Capt. Pfeiffer, of the hussars of the king of England, and Lieut. Braun, of the 1st battalion of chassours, were wounded.

"During the battle of Rieti, a body of 3000 men that had assembled at Leonessa, advanced upon Piedi Lugo, and attacked Colonel Schneider, who was posted there. He repulsed them with the loss of several killed or wounded. In the course of the day we took several prisoners, and among them a Captain of Gen. Pepe's staff.

On the subject of the above affair the minor journals supply us with a private letter from Terni, which adds nothing material to the official account, except that the Austrians took one piece of artillery and two tumbrils.

Advices had reached Paris from Turin, dated on the 16th in the evening. The most perfect tranquillity then prevailed in that capital. At that date they were still without any accounts from Genoa of the effect produced there by the recent events. The Provisional Junta had met, and entered upon their new functions.

On Wednesday evening Prince Talleyrand had a private audience of Louis XVIII and at nine at night his Majesty was visited by the Duke Decazes.

Late and Important from Europe.

The April packet ship *Amity*, capt. Maxwell, and the ship *Hector*, capt. Gillender, both arrived at New-York from Liverpool, which port they left in company on the 6th April. By these arrivals the New-York editors have received papers to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 4th.

The papers announce the important fact that the Neapolitans have failed in their attempt to establish a free government. They have signed a convention with the Austrians, and the war in Italy is ended.

The news from Italy goes at once to extinguish the hopes we had entertained of the triumph of liberal principles, and the establishment of a good government in that country.—The Austrian armies are in full possession of the kingdom of Naples—and what is worse, they have scarcely met with any resistance, and on arriving within the Neapolitan towns have been received with open arms! The Piedmontese revolution, contrary to all precedent, has extinguished itself without a struggle.

The provisional Junta in Piedmont are said to feel that they cannot maintain themselves in the present unsettled state of the country against foreign attack, and the Prince of Carignan has abdicated the Regency, and joined the Royal troops in a subordinate situation.—Thus has ended for the present at least the great Italian War.

On the first of April a telegraphic despatch announced at Paris that the Austrians had entered Naples on the 25th March.

The Traveller observes "it does not yet appear whether it is to the treachery of the officers, the disunion or cowardice of the troops, or the baseness and volatility of the body of the nation, that the dastardly termination of the war is to be attributed."

Subsequent to the news of peace between the Austrians and Neapolitans, it had been ascertained, that accounts of Neapolitan victories had been fabricated in a banking house at Paris.

It appears, that after the affair at Rieti, the Austrians advanced to Anagni. Subsequently a bulletin was issued, dated at Castel di Sangro, and signed by Gen. Wm. Pepe, of which the following is an extract.

"The corps commanded by Gen. Pepe was chiefly composed of legionaries and provisional militia, who were hastily assembled on first announcement of the movements of the Austrian troops, and who never believed the war in which we were engaged was serious.

"With this corps Gen. Pepe had to guard the valley of Roveto, Tagliacozzo, Anagnino, Leonessa and Tronto. The enemy appeared in force in the neighbourhood of Civita Ducale. Among the courses of which Gen. Pepe had it in his power to follow, the most prudent was to debouch from his position and to attempt an extensive reconnaissance. On the morning of 7th, he attacked the enemy near Rieti, and at the same time directed an attack to be made near Leonessa by three battalions. The national troops, and particularly those of the line, drove back the enemy with the greatest bravery. A demi battalion of the Capitana distinguished itself in the first line, as did a demi battalion of the 3d light infantry.

"In vain did the enemy deploy all his cavalry in the plain of Rieti, our sharpshooters handled the huzzars severely, and killed a great number of them including some superior officers.

"After a warm fire had continued for 7 hours the enemy brought up reinforcements. His numbers soon became superior to ours. The general ordered a retreat, which was effected without any of our troops receiving either a musket shot or a sabre cut. But the enemy advanced, the fire of his artillery threw in to disorder the second line of our militia, who perceiving that the troops composing the first line were retreating, believed the corps defeated which they had so bravely sustained for seven hours under the hottest fire. Many of the battalion of militia dispersed.

"The enemy surprised at the courage our troops had opposed to them, did not venture to advance on any point: but having learned from spies the disorder which had taken place, he seized the propitious moment, and tried with large masses to force the passage of Anagnino. This defile was defended

with extreme valor, by the brave Gen. Rasso, whose troops fought well; but our troops were overcome by numbers and the defile was carried. Gen. Pepe then moved his head quarters to Sulmona, and on 11th to Castel di Sangro, where he intended to reorganize his corps, and to present to the enemy that resistance which he ought to expect from Neapolitan soldiers when recovered from a first surprise. This corps will be recognised and will be rendered worthy of the esteem of the enemy and the nation."

This intelligence is contained in a Neapolitan journal of 14th ult, which adds, that Gen. Pepe was expected in the capital, and that he was to be replaced by Gen. Filangeri: Marshal Verdino, whose column had sustained no loss, was also stated to be in the province of Chieti, embarrassing the enemy by manoeuvring on his flanks. At Capua a council of war was held, by the Prince Regent, and on the breaking up of the Council, Lieut. Gen. Fardella was despatched to Florence, on a mission to the king.

NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

The two documents which follow, and which announce the termination of the expedition against Naples, were received at Florence on the 24th of March:

Fourth Bulletin of the Austrian Army.

Head Quarters at Teano, March 20.

"The grand army after passing the Liri, at Caprano, advanced rapidly on San Germano. General Carascosa had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua.—The same spirit which caused the dispersion of Gen. Pepe's army in the Abruzzi manifested itself in still more violent way in the camp of Mignano. The troops, unwilling to fight for the Insurgent cause, declared against their chiefs, who could only escape from the danger that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse, and return to their homes after laying down their arms.

"The Neapolitan army no longer exists.—The royal guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline. "The forts of San Germano on the Monte Cassino surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of Live the King.

"Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to-morrow.

"To-morrow our advanced guard will be at Verula.

"The war is terminated. Our entrance into the capital will be that of an allied army.

"What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army. This facts prove."

Convention between the Austrians and Neapolitans.

"The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, having agreed upon the following articles.

"1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all points of the kingdom.

"2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies.

"The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy, but not pass, the town of Aversa.

"4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the object of a particular convention.

"5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.

"6. All royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy—all arsenals, magazines, parks dock-yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belonging of right to the king, and shall be respected as such.

"7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the king. All the materials of war, as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directors.

"8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent & by the Baron Frimont, the General commanding the Austrian army.

"Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

Baron AMBROSIO, Count FRYNELMONT.

PIEDMONT.

Novara, March 22.

The following declaration has been published here:

"Charles Albert of Savoy, King of Carignan.
When we accepted the divine functions of Prince Regent, it was only done to give proofs of our tire obedience to the king, and the ardent desire with which we are animated for the public good, which did not permit us to refuse the trust of the state confided to us for the moment to prevent its falling into anarchy, the greatest of all evils that can afflict a nation. But our first solemn oath has been that of fidelity to our well-beloved King Charles Felix.

"As a pledge of the firmness with which we maintain the faith we have sworn, we have quitted the capital with the troops which follow us—and having arrived here, we declare openly that, renouncing the above named functions of Prince Regent, we have no desire remaining but to show ourselves the first in the path of honour which our august sovereign points out to us, and to set the example, once, and for ever, of the most respectful obedience to the will of the sovereign.

CHARLES ALBERT.
Given at Novara, March 22, 1821."

London, April 4.

PROCLAMATION.

Neapolitans!—The time is come when it is not only the interest and the duty of all good subjects to adhere to and obey the laws, but when it is absolutely necessary, from the state of affairs, that they should resign all hopes of resistance.

The efforts of the disaffected, and of those misguided individuals who imagined that submission to the authority of the king would lead to foreign subjugation, have failed in every quarter, and the Austrian armies have approached the capital, compelled to appear as enemies, when, in the first instance, their greatest anxiety was to act as friends. Notwithstanding the resistance attempted, the forces of Imperial and Royal Majesty are still disposed to return to their original intentions, under the conviction that the deluded will return to their duty, and that the loyal and well disposed inhabitants of these states will conduct themselves in such a manner as to merit their forbearance. The security of person and property has already been specially provided for. His Majesty the king, I feel authorised to announce, will soon restore himself to the bosom of his people, persuaded that the affection to his person and family has not been diminished by the calamitous events that have occurred within the last two months. His Majesty's anxiety has been, and ever will continue to be, the liberty, prosperity and security of his subjects.

Signed, D'AMBROSIO, General Commandant.

Naples, March 20, 1820.

The private letter from Piedmont containing the above, mentions that by the last accounts from the Neapolitan independent troops had laid down their arms. Some warlike parties, have, however, continued in the mountains. Generals Pepe and Carascosa had not been heard of for some days.

Supplement to the Extraordinary Gazette of Florence.

Florence, March 17.

After the publication of the Gazette of this day, we have received from Rome dated the 15th, the following news, which appears to be of the greatest importance.—On the evening of the 11th, three royal highnesses the Duke of Calabria, the first coming from the Abruzzi, announced that Gen. Pepe had been abandoned by his troops after his rencontre with the Austrians; second, that at Gaeta the army revolted against Gen. Bognani; third brought a request to his royal highness from Gen. Carascosa to proceed immediately to Aversa, in order that he might have an interview with him. His royal highness thought it better instead of himself to send Gen. Fardella, the minister of war. On the 12th these two personages returned to the capital, and after having planned the state of things, the parliament assembled, and ordered the Duke of Calabria to address a message to the King in the name of the assembly, to declare their revolt and submission to his Majesty. The town of Naples is quiet.

women have been they were disarmed and carried to prison. The occupies the greater part of the town. Other letters dated the 14th, war is ended, and solved, after their power in Prince Regent. They write to Begani Governor assassinated in Anagni. We had seen of the revolution received the what it had been well."

MARYLAND.

Annapolis, T

FEDERAL

Electoral Ticket

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women have been arrested whilst they were distributing ammunition and cartridges to individuals in prison. The Austrian army now occupies the Abruzzi, and the greater part of the Terra di Lavoro.

Other letters from Terracina dated the 14th, announce that the war is ended, and the parliament dissolved, after having surrendered all their power into the hands of the Prince Regent.

Vienna, March 20.

They write from Naples that Gen. Began Governor of Gaeta, has been assassinated in a popular tumult.

Augsburg, March 25.

We had scarcely learnt the news of the revolution in Piedmont when we received the gratifying assurance that it had been extinguished of itself."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 17.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's

NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.
THOMAS K. CARROLL.
Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.
Levin R. King, Littleton E. Den-
tis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

The following Gentlemen were elected, on Monday the 7th instant, Directors of the South River Bridge Company, for the ensuing year:

Henry Maynadier,
Richard Harwood, of Thos.
Francis M. Hall,
Daniel Murray,
Robert W. Kent,
H. H. Harwood,
James Shaw,
Richard I. Jones,
George Mackubin.

The Pittsburg Mercury gives a calculation by which it appears, that the United States having agreed to pay the interest of their last loan quarterly, instead of yearly payments, the Bank gave \$4,500 a year, or \$63,000 for the fourteen years for which the loan is taken. For the \$4,000,000 borrowed, government must pay \$6,863,000.

Old Theatre—Southwark.

This ancient & dilapidated building, formerly the seat of the Muses, and the resort of taste and fashion, is at length reduced to a heap of ashes; and that too, most unquestionably, by the torch of an incendiary.—Philadelphia paper.

Valuable Present.—We understand

that Capt. Baker, of ship Lady Gallatin, (fr. St. Petersburg via St. Bartholomew, arrived at this port Wednesday, is the bearer of a costly Diamond Ring, a present from the Emperor of Russia to the learned Dr. Schell, of this city.—N. Y. pap.

NEW VOLCANO.

We hear from Portugal that a new Volcano has burst out in the highest summit of a ridge of mountains near Leiria. This extraordinary phenomena occurred at the period of the high rise of the Duero, mentioned in most of the Journals. The volcano was in full action when the latest account came away, but happily taken a direction which recoiled to do little damage.—The country is sterile, and it may be collected as that through which Wellington passed in pursuit of Asensio. London paper.

The Press.—No maxim is more

than this—"that no liberty can survive the liberty of the press."—The Duke of Calabria, breathing a soul into the body of people; it forms their manners, and by teaching them their duties, and their rights, and inspiring them with sentiments of virtue, and courage, by which both are to be ended, introduces the empire of reason to the Universe: it is the total fire, upon the preservation of which, the fate of Nations depends; the most pure hands, officiating the whole community, should be incessantly employed in keeping it pure.—Beauties of the Press."

When a crack is discovered in a wall, through which the fire or smoke penetrates, the aperture may be completely closed in a moment with a composition consisting of mud and common salt, made into paste, with a little water, and plastered over the crack.

St. John's, N. B.—We have received from the correspondent St. John's, dated the 1st inst. From the 1st of May to the 1st of June, the following:—[N. Y. pap.]

Kingstown, St. Vincent, March 17.

Boa Constrictor.—A most singular circumstance occurred last week in the charib country, when some negroes who were working near Sandy Bay discovered an immense serpent, hitherto wholly unknown as existing in any of these Islands, and which, after attacking the man by whom it was first discovered, and alarming several others who had gone in search of it, was finally killed by one of the party, who shot it through the head with a musket, which he had charged with three bullets. The monster is supposed to have been a species of the Boa, so common to the neighboring continent, and was found to measure 13 feet from the head to where a kind of tail appeared formed, which was between 14 and 15 inches, the circumference of the body was from three to four feet. When first discovered it lay in a kind of coil, but on being roused, raised its body erect, and must have had a most formidable appearance.

March 24.

The Serpent killed at Sandy Bay, on the 6th instant, is a species of the Boa of Cuvier, who places the genus in the second tribe of the second family of the order Ophidians, of his class reptiles. Its character, deduced from the order, the genus, and the species, is the following:—The jaw-bone, the palate bones, and the other bones of the mouth, are attached to each other, and to the cranium by elastic ligaments, which, by stretching, allow the dilatable throat to receive bodies of dimensions larger than the mouth in its ordinary or quiescent state. Each upper and lower jaw bone, and each palate bone, is furnished with a row of sharp, fixed, unperforated teeth curved backwards, so that the mouth contains six nearly parallel rows of teeth, 4 above and 2 below. The windpipe is very long, and there is but one lung. The tail is prehensile, and has at its root 2 horny hooks or claws, something like the spurs of a cock. Along the back there runs a broad chain, formed of large, irregular, hexagonal, blackish spots, alternately with others which are pale, and of an oval shape. Scales under the body and tail, single and transversal. Such is the Boa as described by Cuvier, and such exactly is the description of the animal found at Sandy Bay. It was fourteen feet long, and its greatest diameter, when jejune, was seven inches; when killed it was gorged, apparently with a kid or a lamb.

This species of snake is very common in the southern continent of America, where it sometimes grows to the length of 30 or 40 feet, and is a formidable foe to sheep, deer, goats, and (according to some accounts) even to cattle. Its usual haunt is the bank of a river, where clinging by the tail to a bough of a tree, it allows its enormous bulk to float lazily on the surface of the stream, or coils itself up in the foliage of the tree, and there waits, in patient ambush, the arrival of any unfortunate animal which chance or thirst may bring that way. It then darts upon it and drags it to its tree, encircling both tree and animal in its folds, it breaks all the large bones, and reduces the carcass to a soft pulpy mass, which it covers with slimy saliva; it then strains its extensible jaws and throat, and by a tedious process transmits the whole volume to its stomach. During digestion, which continues many days, it is quite torpid and defenceless and becomes an easy prey to the lord of the creation.

This then, sir, is the animal that has been among us. Is it indigorous, or is it imported?—Nothing of the kind has hitherto been seen in this or the neighboring Islands. This is a strong presumption of its previous non-existence here. Three months before its discovery, a tree belonging to the regions where this creature is known to abound, was driven on our shores, not 200 yards from the spot where it was killed. This is a presumption that it is imported. Shall we then say that it was a passenger on that tree? Shall we imagine, that some hood of the Orinoco or Essequibo has swept tree and snake into the ocean; and that some envious southerly gale has wafted them to the shores of St. Vincent? It is possible! It is probable! We have the head and several inches of the tail of this monster at our office, for the inspection of the curious.—Royal Gazette.

Interference from South America. By the schr. Locust, capt. Holmes, we have received regular files of Caracas papers to the 15th ult. containing a confirmation of the previous accounts that all the ports along the Southern Coast of New-Grenada, from Guayaquil to Panama inclusive, and all those of Peru, excepting Callao, by an almost simultaneous operation, have hailed their independence. Nat. Adv.

Caracas, April 14.

On Thursday there were two arrivals from Maracaybo. It appears from verbal accounts that, an attempt had been made in that place, to effect a counter revolution, by the native mulattoes and other people of colour, but not a single white person or Spaniard was implicated in the plot. The conspirators are stated to have assembled to the amount of 360 persons, about midnight, for the purpose of deliberating upon and maturing their plans. Information of their designs having however been conveyed to the government, they were surprised by a military force and made prisoners. We are told, that since the discovery of this plot the authorities in Maracaybo have decreed that the inhabitants should swear allegiance to the Colombian government, and such as declined doing so, were to be ordered to leave the place.

The schr. Mary from St. Martha, arrived yesterday, and brings accounts that the greater part of the garrison of that place had been embarked to reinforce General Urdaneta in Maracaybo.

By the arrival of a fishing canoe on Thursday evening, from Cumarebo, which conveyed a Spanish commandant and eight men, we learn that the armistice had been broken by general Morales having made an attack upon and defeated a part of the republican forces stationed in Calabazo. Accounts of this affair were forwarded without delay to Gen. Bolivar, who was then in Barinas, treating with the commissioners sent out by the Cortes. The conferences were thus abruptly put an end to, and the commissioners ordered to return immediately to Caracas. The canoe which brought the above intelligence was paddled over the whole way from Cumarebo to this island, a distance of fifteen leagues in 24 hours. From all accounts it seems probable that the war between the Royalists and Colombians will be speedily and generally recommenced. Indeed we have already heard that an expedition was about proceeding from Maracaybo to attack Coro.

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated 28th March, contains the following:

The independence of South America is daily assuming a stronger character. By a craft which left Chagres on the 13th inst. we learn that all the ports along the southern coast of New Grenada, from Guayaquil to Panama inclusive, and all those of Peru, excepting Callao, by an almost simultaneous operation have hailed their independence. The Spanish Gen. count of Torretaglie, a native of Peru, governor of the Province of Truxillo in the said Peru, walking upon the track of Delgado, the commander in chief of Maracaybo, spontaneously, and without the least disorder proclaimed the freedom of the whole Province under his command. The royal army of Lima made two sorties, the first one as far as Guancho, where it was worsted by the Chilean hosts under San Martin, and the battalion of Numancia, 800 strong, composed chiefly of Venezuelan & Cundinamarca warriors. During the engagement a very great number of Spanish forces went over to the Patriots, in consequence thereof the royalists had to fall back towards the capital with considerable loss, pursued by their opponents, who advanced to the gate of El Sol, but two leagues distant from the said capital. Here again the royalists, headed by Gen. O'Reilly attempted to attack the enemy a second time; but they were completely foiled with considerable loss of slain and prisoners, and among the latter Gen. O'Reilly himself. This battle has spread the greatest confusion throughout Lima, as San Martin was already master of all the valleys and the whole of the interior; while Lord Cochrane closely blockaded Callao, cutting off the entrance of provisions into Lima, and withal would soon reduce it to the necessity of capitulation.

Jamaica, March 24.

Santa Fe Gazette to the 11th ult. have been received here. They contain an official notification by

Bolivar, decreeing that no foreigners shall in future be admitted to the military service of Colombia; that such foreigners, as may have already attained the rank of general, shall continue to retain the same; and that all other foreigners holding commissions in the army of Colombia, may continue in the service but shall attain to no higher rank than that of lieutenant colonel. Occupation of Barcelona, and all that Province.

(From the Courier of the Orinoco.)

On the 22d of October, our troops under the command of Gen. Monegas, took possession of the capitol of Barcelona. The Spanish chief Tanjusto was introduced in a very strong mansion, situated in Portugal, with the bridge that led to it drawn up; but notwithstanding, he was fearful of being attacked on all sides, and took refuge in the Moro during the night, where he remained for sometime, defended by three flechas. Meanwhile the most active operations were continued, in order to dislodge him from a position which merely depended on the weak resources it could receive from sea—General Monegas, having garrisoned Barcelona with a tolerably good force, marched towards Quimare, in quest of Francisco Guzman, alias Chignal, and on the morning of the 2d Nov. vigorously attacked him on the summit of a craggy mountain, where he had entrenched himself defended by a piece of artillery. Victory soon crowned our operations, and the enemy in order to escape total destruction, abandoned their post and took to flight. We notwithstanding the dangerous road, pursued them, killed a few of them, took four boxes of stores, 65 muskets, 33 head of cattle and 20 horses. Fortunately for Guzman, our cavalry met with much difficulty in traversing the river, to which his escape may be attributed.

Occupation of Carupano by the troops of Colombia, and liberty to all the coast of Paria.

We have just time to inform the public of the pleasing news of the taking of Carupano, the particulars of which came too late for this day's publication; but for the satisfaction of readers, we publish the following: Province of Cumana, head quarters at Caturo, Nov. 27.

On the 25th was the happy moment in which the people of this province proclaimed their liberty. The troops, under the command of Leon and Lemus, took possession of the town. The commandant Carbonel, remained concealed in the fort, together with a number of followers. Carbonel, however, when he found the cry for freedom so general, came out, and spoke to the commandant of our troops, and agreed to deliver up the fort, with all the men that were in it, among whom was the notorious Necario.

A brig and schooner of war, and two merchant vessels were taken. AUGUSTIN ARMARIO, Com. in Chief.

Captain Palmer, arrived at Stonington, furnishes the following:

On the 28th of March, (at 21, S. long. 35, W. spoke brig Wilner, of London, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Falmouth, (Eng.); the captain of which informed Capt. P. that the Chilean army, near Peru, had fought two battles with the Royal army, in both of which the Chilean army was victorious; and it was supposed, would cause the surrender of Peru soon to the Chileans.

Great Ploughing.—In Lexington Massachusetts, four acres of green sward were ploughed on 4th inst. with one team in less than twelve hours time.

The Pinch.—A person who kept a parrot, used frequently, to put his finger into the cage to vex it. One day the parrot bit him; at which he exclaimed, "D—n it, how you pinch me."—The parrot being the next day out of his cage, a hawk took him up and flew off with him—while the parrot kept crying "D—n it, how you pinch me."

GEORGE WATTS,

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public in general, that he has opened a Grocery in the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Absalom Ridgely, near the market, on Corn-Hill street, where he offers groceries at the most reduced prices for cash. Corn, rye, wheat, oats, butter, lard, bacon, eggs, and chickens, will be received in exchange for groceries. He is thankful for past favours, and hopes that his friends and a generous public will not entirely neglect him. May 10

A BY-LAW

Imposing a Tax upon the real and personal property within the limits of the city of Annapolis, and the precincts thereof.

Be it established and obtained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Annapolis: That a Tax of one per centum be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable property within the said city and precincts, for the year 1831, to be levied and collected, in such manner as is directed by the By-Law, heretofore passed for the collection of the city tax in the year 1819.

SALE POSTPONED.

The Sale of Lot 10, Prince George's street, advertised to take place this day, postponed, until further notice. May 17.

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, on Monday the 4th day of June next;—And a further instalment of Three Dollars on each Share, on Monday the 2d day of July next. By the Act of Incorporation, any Stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his Stock, to the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said Stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and if any forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent Stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due.—By order of the President and Directors. Thos. Franklin, Treasurer. May 17 12J.

NOTICE.

Now to be sold, by Mr. CARROLL'S Farm, near the city of Annapolis, two hundred barrels and upwards of good sound Indian Corn, on a credit of twelve months, without interest.—For the price, and other terms of sale, apply to the subscriber at the farm aforesaid, or to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, in Annapolis. Thomas Kernan. May 17.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm. George Barber, John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual. Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office. May 17. 6w

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. Saml. Maynard, Adm'r. D. B. N. May 17 3w.

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE A. BARBER, Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, and unto those who may honour him with the care of their families. Every possible exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. He may at any time be found at Major Bealmeat's. May 17

A CARD.

JAMES F. BRICE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Has opened an office in the west wing of his dwelling house, and nearly opposite the public circle. Annapolis May 10, 1831. 2

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,
February 13th, 1821.

On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of February 1821.

Benjamin Hance, Adm'r. of Kinsey Hance.

May 17

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 19th day of May next, upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT

At the Indian Landing, in Anne Arundel county. The house has been occupied heretofore as a store, and is worthy the attention of any person who would wish to establish a store in the county.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond, with security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and lot.

Willm. H. Marriott, Trustee.

April 18.

City Bank of Baltimore.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of ten and two o'clock.

By order, James C. Rice, Cash'r.

April 26.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.

New and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co.

Have just received a choice selection of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

April 19.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland

Will hold their semi annual meeting on the second Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Jackson, near the city of Annapolis, belonging to Mr. Nicholas Brewer, jun. Those who are disposed to promote Agricultural Improvement, are invited to attend this meeting, and those who may have any articles fit for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows & Calves, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, Samples of good Tobacco, and fine Vegetables, are requested to exhibit them.

A PLOUGHING MATCH

Of one eighth of an acre of ground against time, to be competed for by pairs of Oxen Horses, or Mules, each team to be driven and the Plough held by one man, the furrows not less than four inches in depth. To the best Team at Ploughing, the Judges will award such premium as they may think proper. The Judges in awarding premiums, are to take no view not only the time but the quality of the work.

It is requested, that all persons intending to offer for premiums, report the animals and other objects of premium, to Mr. Christopher Jackson in Annapolis, ten days before the day of show, that the requisite previous preparation may be made for their reception.

May 10.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst

Respects her respects to the ladies of Annapolis and its vicinity, and informs them that she has removed from Baltimore and taken a permanent residence in this city, and that she has opened

A Millinery Store,

In the brick building between the stores of Mr. Joseph Bonds and that of Messrs Evans and Tinsbury, where

She carries on her business in all its various branches,

AND HAS ON HAND

A well selected supply of Millinery of the first quality and

latest fashions,

in which there are

LEIGHORN & TRAY BONNETS, &c. Ladies who have seen which they wish OYER, can be gratified by looking on with her, as she intends corresponding with Mr. James Williams, an experienced dress of Baltimore, who will send her can be depended on. Cf. H. Perkins and be found to suit the times. Annapolis, May 3, 1821.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry.

Tobias Reynolds.

May 3.

New-York and Philadelphia

SPRING GOODS

The subscriber informs his friends and customers of his return from the New-York and Philadelphia Markets, where he has procured a very choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which he offers them remarkably low for the money. He invites them to call and examine his assortment and prices, confident of his ability to please.

Richard R. R. R.

March 29.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Lockerman.

March 29.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office

Price—\$1 50.

April 12.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of Otho Welch, administrator with the will annexed, of John Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1821.

Otho Welch, Adm'r.

With the will annexed.

April 26.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun. are notified, that a dividend of the personal estate will be made on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the office of the register of wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are requested to attend, or forward their claims.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.

April 26.

New and very Cheap Goods.

Henry Wilmot,

Has just received his supply of Spring

Goods, &c.

An elegant assortment of Thread Lace edgings, Childrens Caps, Irish Linen and Lawns, Bird's-eye and Table Diaper, Linen Cambricks, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Ginghams and Calicoes, Fancy Stripes Muslin, Woodstock and Castor Gloves, Jaconet Cravats, 4-4 Cambricks and Jaconets, Drilling and Russia Sheetings, Bandannos and Madras Hdkfs. Irish Sheet-ing and Steam Loom Shirting, Blk. and Cold Italian sewing silk, Blk. Florence and Senahaw, Blk. and Cold Canton Crapes, Plain & Figure Book Muslins, Cotton and Worster's Hose, Merino Shawls, White Marseills, Superfine Blk. Cloth, Brown and Blue Cloth, Russia Diapers, Gloss Cottons, Ribbons, Cologne Water, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also a few Groceries, with a variety of other articles. The most of these goods have been purchased at auction which will enable him to sell them very low.

April 5.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to inconvenience the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

Robert Fickars.

March 22.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest of Henry S. Hall, in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, composed of three tracts or parts of tracts, viz: Middle Plantation, Horse Pasture and Neglect. Seized and taken as the property of said Hall, and sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas Terms of sale cash.

Benjamin Gauthier,

May 3, 1821. Sheriff A. A. county

ELYSIAN GARDEN.

The public are respectfully informed that the garden lately occupied by L. Scott, at the south western extremity of this city, and adjoining the Bath Spring, is fitted up in a handsome manner as

A PLEASURE GARDEN,

and is now open for the accommodation of company. The proprietors respectfully solicit the patronage of a liberal public, and feel confidence in stating that no effort will be wanting to afford complete satisfaction to those who may favour them with their visits.

They will keep constantly on hand a supply of the best liquors—wines, brandy, porter, ale, cid r. &c. as well as sangareas, punch, lemonade, &c. in their respective seasons; all of superior qualities, and of the most reasonable terms.

May 10.

Female Sunday School

The subscribers to the Female Sunday School, or those who wish to become such, are respectfully informed that the annual contribution of fifty cents is now due, and the subscription paper lodged at Mr. George Shaw's store, where all those disposed to contribute are requested to leave the money.

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May 10.

EUTERPEIAN

Or Musical Intelligence

AND LADIES' GAZETTE.

A Periodical Paper has been published in Boston since April 1820, devoted to the diffusion of Musical and Belle Lettre Information. It embraces a general history of Music from the earliest ages—Records the transactions of musical societies—Reviews new musical works—Furnishes biographical memoirs of eminent musical men—Correspondence—Anecdotes of music—Letters instructive and interesting upon every branch of the musical science—Improvements in musical instruments, and the compilation of a register of musical transactions.

With such intentions, it is conceived every topic of interest, personal and general, vocal and instrumental, will be embraced. To what extent information may be obtained in the incipient stage of our enterprise, we will not presume to promise, but by a clear exposition of our objects, we show the scope and range of our intentions; and while we entreat the voluntary aid of those who possess the talents we covet, we at the same time engage to omit no effort of our own to fulfil expectation, we hope however to be more indebted to the generous contributions of scientific ability, than to our own labours.

A portion of our columns is intended to be exclusively appropriated for the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, wherein it will become our duty to

guard the purity of melting moods, in courtly ball, and midnight masquerade, safe from the treacherous fraud, the daring spark, the glance by day, the whisper in the dark, when kind occasion prompts their warm desires, when music softens, and a slow dancing floor.

As the EUTERPEIAN is not intended to derive support from advertising patronage, it has thus far been attended with little or no emolument to the Proprietor, it is an experiment of no ordinary undertaking in this country, and has necessarily consumed considerable time, labour, and expense.

A publication destitute of profits accruing from advertisements must rely upon its subscribers only, for support. The Proprietor would not willingly abandon his intention, unless compelled by a necessity which he hopes may not be realized, a more extensive patronage is essentially requisite in order more generally to extend its usefulness.

The EUTERPEIAN is published Semi-Monthly on Saturdays, on a large sheet of eight quarto pages, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Every number will contain a fashionable Song—Air, with variation—Sacred Song—Waltz—March or Dance, arranged for the Piano Forte.

Residents out of Boston, who procure ten subscribers will receive a file of Papers gratis. Regular files or extra numbers may be had by applying at the Franklin Music Warehouse, Milk street, Boston.

JOHN R. PARKER, Editor.

SUBSCRIBERS received at this office.

April 12.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary, on the personal estate of William Wootton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

William Warfield, Adm'r.

April 26.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary, on the estate of William Sudler, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

James Mackubin, Ex'r.

May 10.

THE EDITOR OF THE EASTON GAZETTE

is requested to insert the above three weeks and forward his account to this office for payment.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,

David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgey, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.

BENJAMIN T. FINLEY

Takes this method to inform the friends of Anne Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for the office of sheriff at the next sheriff's election, and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will secure him their support.

April 5.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 21st, 1821.

On application of Gassaway Pindell, administrator of James H. Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

Thomas H. Hall,

Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James H. Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 21st day of April, 1821.

Gassaway Pindell, Adm'r.

April 26.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Monroe, in Church street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

As likewise Nankeens, Bombazines, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and at the most moderate terms.

April 19, 1821.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 11th day of this month,

Several Lots of Ground,

situate and fronting on Prince George's street, and running eighty feet back to an alley to be laid off through the lots twenty feet wide. The terms of sale—one fifth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining four-fifths to be paid in four equal annual payments, the first payment to be made on 24th May, 1822. Bonds, with good security, to be given for the purchase money. Deeds with special warranty to be given on payment of all the purchase money, with legal interest from the day of sale.

Jeremiah T. Chan.

May 10, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 31st day of May instant, on the premises, one hundred acres of land lying on Patuxent river, one Surrel Horse, one black Cow, one Roan do, one Bay Mare, and two Cows. Seized and taken as the property of Rezin Hammond, of Rezin and will be sold to satisfy debts due to John B. Bayles, and George W. Miller and Co. for use of George W. Miller. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, S.

A. A. County.

May 10.

NEW SPRING GOODS

GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

LSO

A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 12.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, assumpsit generally.

Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds,

Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Weekly Register.

Talking about money, puts me in mind of a great big book that I received during the last session of congress—it is almost as large as an octavo bible, and has the following for its title page:

Letter from the Comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a list of balances on the books of the second and third auditors of the treasury, which have remained due more than three years, prior to the 30th September, 1820; a list of the names of the persons who have failed to render their accounts to the said auditors within the year, and a list of advances made prior to the 30th of March, 1819, by the war department, which remained to be accounted for on the books of the third auditor of the treasury, on the 30th of September, 1820.

Then comes an explanatory letter from Mr. Hagner, third auditor of the treasury department, through whose office the greater part of these claims must pass. From this letter, he appears to be both vigilant and competent, and to give a comfortable view of what has been accomplished since his appointment in 1817—previous to which, say 8th May, 1816, the outstanding and settled accounts (of the descriptions now under his charge, and relating to the military service,) amounted to more than 43 millions of dollars, distributed in the hands of several thousand persons. He says that "twenty three letter books" have been filled with the business of the office; that settlements have been made rapidly, and "resulted in reducing the outstanding accounts to balances to the amount stated."

Which amount is added up at the end of a series of tables, and given only \$15,317,880, as being due more than three years." But Mr. Hagner's explanation labours under the common misfortune that attends any of the documents regarding money concerns. Two items are given, by which the people are intended to be advised of the progress that has been made in settling the accounts, and collecting their money: 43,000,000 are stated as the amount unsettled or outstanding on the 8th of May, 1816, and 15,317,880 shown as the aggregate of such items which appeared to be due more than three years" in 1820.

Now, out of these items, it appears difficult to draw a conclusion, as to solve the famous problem, "if a rail make a cart load, how many will it take to make a large pile?" I doubt, there has been a great reduction of the amount really or apparently due on the books; but why we presume such a reduction? Hagner has not done justice to himself. I believe that he is industrious, attentive and honest—I am grieved at this display of justification. It does not "look" well.

The delay attending the settlement of public accounts, has long been a subject of general and severe complaint—and from this cause we have lost uncounted millions: Now we have 86 heavy tables, folded up maps of the quarters of the old in a geography, giving the names of persons, describing their rank or condition, with the sums charged against each, and a column of remarks on the several cases; being in all between 20 and 3,000 men (a little army) apparently indebted about 16 millions, and for "more than three years." It is in the nature of things that many accounts must be opened, that, from the lamentable want of organization during the late war, wherein almost any body was, more or less, intrusted with a disbursement of the public money; any bad debts should have been paid; but why so many accounts should yet remain unclosed, and for

There is also a table of balances on the books of the second auditor, amounting to 40 or 50,000, (added up), and another series of tables showing balances, &c. to the sum of \$312,617.

as long a time—for three years and upwards; we cannot tell their value decreases at the rate perhaps of 20 per cent. per annum by dashes, removals and bankruptcies. There has been some late happy approaches towards a system by which prompt settlements may be effected, and these should be coerced at least once a year, unless with persons out of the United States, they also being required to forward their vouchers. The power of the government for the recovery of debts, is more ample than that of individuals, and the agents for such purposes are stationed throughout the union. Of the 2,500 or 3,000 accounts exhibited in these maps of debts, about two-fifths are for balances on settlement, two other fifths on account of advances to different persons for which no accounts have been rendered—and the remaining cases are reported for suit, or in suit, as requiring additional vouchers, or in a course of settlement.

It may well be asked, why the thousand of "balances on settlement" are not collected, in suit, or stricken from the rolls? why the thousand more to whom "advances" were made, have not been compelled to give some account of their disbursements? The most recent of all these, we must recollect, are at least of three years standing—time enough, one would suppose, to bring them to an issue. If the sums reported to be due "on settlement" are due, I could myself name several persons of whom the amounts might be collected. But the real amount that is due to the United States, in this formidable list, is uncertain; it may not exceed ten millions—but I would take a tythe of it for my share of the wealth of this world, and really think that I might as well have it in these "hard times" as those who hold it. Many persons who stand charged as debtors, are probably, in right and equity, creditors of the United States—but they ought, nevertheless, to be compelled to settle their accounts. As this exhibit was made for the public information, it would have been well if the probable condition of the large amount apparently due, was stated; but we are left to grope about in the dark, and cannot make any other than a rude calculation upon it. There is one thing, however, that ought to be taken into consideration, though it may be impossible, or if possible, inexpedient, to provide a remedy for it: the heads of departments are often much diverted from a necessary attention to their ordinary business, by ill advised calls for information by congress. Many of these calls are made without a purpose in the mover of them, except to show to the electors of his district how vigilant he is—neither the senate or house of representatives, can well reject a motion that has only an "enquiry" for its object, but many of these motions have wasted one or two months of the time of the head of a department, and cost from ten to twenty thousand dollars in their execution, without any resulting good whatever. A laborious report is presented, ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, and then dies a natural death—not, perhaps, being looked at by one out of five members, without being read by one in twenty, without being considered by one out of fifty. At the suggestion of Mr. Rich, of Vermont, some obstruction was thrown in the way of such calls, by an alteration of the rules of the house, by which it was required that they should lie on the table one day. Experience will show us whether this is a sufficient impediment in the way of electioneering calls for information.

We have dwelt the longer on this document because its leading features are applicable to many others, and in a belief that the people have just as good a right to know all about the state of their receipts and expenditures as the secretary of the treasury, himself, who is only chief clerk in the national counting house. Things of this sort have been as plain as A. B. C. and I do not know any reason why they should not have continued to be so. Whence the necessity that we should retrograde in a knowledge of our own affairs? We certainly have retrograded, and at an alarming rate, and if the "era of good feelings," as our

state of apathy is called, continues—he who can best manage the people will be preferred—not those who are honest, who are capable, who are faithful to the constitution. As I do not mean, as I do not wish this remark to be applied to any person at present in office—but "facilis descensus Averni!" the "road to ruin" is easily travelled.

We have frequently spoken of a reaction that was about to take place. It has, for two or three years, been manifest to those who did not shut their eyes to the truth, that the revenue of government would have to be increased, or its expenditures diminished. The former, I boldly say, cannot be accomplished in the present depression of business and want of employment; a change of policy must precede the assessment of new taxes; the latter will be brought about so reluctantly, and so many impediments be thrown in the way of its operation, that it seems as if nothing can be done without violence.

This is the nature of too many things, moral and physical—a bad practice, or formidable disease, is suffered to go on year after year, until a mighty effort is required to remove that which common prudence might have prevented, or prompt attention have easily cured. Like the cautious seaman, we should always "keep a look out a head," and if those stationed for this purpose, should neglect to warn us of approaching danger, they should not be trusted with the honourable post any longer: if their admonitions have not been attended to, the fault is our own, and we must meet the difficulty as well as we can; and if, under the excitement of self preservation, we commit some extravagancies, they must be excused from the necessity of the case. But have those whose business it was to "look out," warned us of the humiliating condition that we were approaching, as they ought to have done? Did they tell us plainly that, unless we "took in sail" we should run "a foul" of the rocks of the money lenders, and be compelled to borrow large sums to pay current expenses? They did not. So late as November last, the president, in his message to congress, presented a flattering statement of our finances, and saw proper to exhibit it by saying that on the 30th Sept. preceding, we had \$1,930,000 in the treasury. But the secretary in his annual report, dated only fourteen days after the said message was delivered, proclaimed that we were behind hand in the enormous sum of \$7,451,586! In many of the banks there are certain bills discounted, which are called "accommodation notes"—these are retired by other notes discounted to meet them, and so on, the interest being paid every sixty days: Now suppose that I have an "accommodation" to the amount of \$1,000 due this day before three o'clock; well, the directors meet at 9 o'clock and discount my new note, and I can boast that I have 1,000 dollars, less the discount, in bank! This may pass for a joke among friends and in "harvest times;" but if seriously urged, would justly render me ridiculous—when, perhaps, an hour or two afterwards, I might be running about to beg and borrow money to pay the discount upon the new loan! I do not believe—I cannot believe, that the point of this supposition applies to the proceeding of the president—my respect for his character will not permit me to believe it; but that proceeding, together with the subsequent and variant statements from the treasury department, as well as those of the several reports of the committee of ways and means, clearly show, that the money matters of the nation are not attended to as they ought to be: a confounded confusion seems to reign through them from A to Z.

In this state of the case, a majority in congress was determined to bring about a retrenchment on some terms—on almost any terms; they would do something to lessen the public expenditures—and, among the rest, they struck at the estimates for fortifications. About five weeks since, I was informed on unquestionable authority, that the secretary of war was exceedingly embarrassed on account of this matter, as well as others. Now, the principle on which the amount asked was refused, may be exactly the right, and I

am unalterably the friend of specific appropriations, on the broad ground that, "lead us not into temptation," is a petition of the utmost moment, spiritual and temporal. But congress has so long been accustomed to grant any thing that was asked, indeed, to obey the different departments, that contracts were unhesitatingly entered into by the heads of them, with a moral certainty either that the money to fulfil them would be immediately granted, or that they could supply the want of it from some other unaccounted appropriation. Thus, many years ago, the appropriation of a tribute to Algiers was diverted to another purpose, and if a determination had been manifested at the same time to refuse that tribute, the motive might have excused the act; but this was not the case, and it was afterwards paid up, with 50 per cent. interest, in the expenses which a want of punctuality caused. But on the strength of this supposed power over congress, large sums were frequently advanced to various descriptions of individuals, engaging to perform certain services or furnish certain supplies. If it was always safe and prudent to allow this discretion to the executive, no doubt the public business might oftentimes be proceeded with more rapidly, and, possibly, on better terms—but it is best that the old doctrine about specific appropriations should be maintained, unless in cases of public emergency, arising from a condition of things not anticipated, and wherein the public good will not admit of delay. In ordinary matters, public or private, it is indispensable that we should count the cost of an undertaking, and ascertain where the money is to come from to complete it, before we commence the work, lest our means should be embarrassed—intended palaces be turned into poor houses, and the collected materials for state-works serve for mounds to mark the site of a "folly." But a right thing may be done in a wrong way—and in respect to this special matter, it seems that true economy would have dictated an appropriation sufficient to meet existing contracts, with a perfect understanding that, for the future (except in cases of emergency) all contracts should follow, not precede appropriations. We have particular reference to the works intended to be erected on Dauphin island, for the defence of New Orleans, at which, we learn, there are about 300 workmen, drawn from distant places, and a large quantity of materials collected, to whom and for which large advances have been made. The disposition of this affair, we were told, caused much trouble in the "cabinet," as a meeting of the president and his secretaries is called. We have not heard the decision—but the people who have been collected at so great expense, must be dispersed, and the materials, if of a perishable nature, be wasted, unless the president shall take upon himself the responsibility of going on with this work, to some certain extent, in opposition to the law—to the declared will of congress, that no money shall at present be expended for fortifications on Dauphin island.

The grand error which has caused this difficulty among others of far greater magnitude, may fairly be said to have been created by the insensibility of the executive to the approaching state of things, or to its unwillingness to tell the people an unwelcome truth. And even yet, no public act has appeared proposing a plan to relieve the public necessities, which are every day becoming more and more imperious. Are we to "call up spirits from the vasty deep" to furnish us with money, and will "they come when we do call them?" Has our horoscope been cast, and are the stars propitious? If any thing is depended upon, it must be something out of the common order of things—but, perhaps, we are offering sacrifices to fear, or have given up all to despair. Immense sums of money are soon to be paid—19½ millions of dollars in 1825; 23½ millions in 1826; 13 millions in 1827; and 9½ millions in 1828. How shall we "compass the cash?" A little while ago, we were told that the sinking fund was to do a great deal more than meet our engagements—and it was pompously told the people that, af-

ter 1828, we were to be out of debt, except on account of the 3 per cent. stock; and the wisest brains were cudgelled to discover what we should do with our surplus revenues!—Pshaw!—the sinking fund has gone to the dogs like an old and faithful case horse deceased—and we are borrowing money "to keep soul and body together!" As I live, if I had a vote in congress, and on that vote depended whether "the wheels of the government," as Mr. Gallatin said, should stop or not, as resting on the passage of a bill to authorize a new loan, I would suffer them to stop until we carefully overhauled what we had done; and adopted a system as to what we should do, and would do, for the future. We are managing just now like a trader who is getting his paper shaved at 3 per cent. a month—playing a game at hazzard, and resting upon accident or acceptance to release us from our dilemma. Charles-11, of England, was asked why in his speeches to parliament, he did not hold up his head and look the members in the face—but that pattern of modesty replied, he had asked the commons so often for money that he was ashamed to look them in the face! And even to this day, a British minister never asks for a loan, without offering some plan by which the principal is to be redeemed or the interest paid, though the project may be wholly delusive—but we borrow without regarding either! It was not so a few years past—it will not be so for many years to come. There must be a speedy end to it—no less volens.

I know that it is a sort of high treason, if committed in the ten miles square, as well as in the estimation of many thousand persons scattered over the United States, to breathe a suspicion that a president of the United States can do wrong; and then they put in operation a sedition law to keep down the "factious," lustily maintaining that he who dispenses "the loaves and fishes" of government must needs be in the right! I have discovered this in hundreds of instances—and verily believe, that there is now a tolerant spirit, less earnestness as to the truth, than there was in 1798—a year well remembered by me. But be this as it may; altho' I respect Mr. Monroe, in my own self, more than an army of these things can do, although I have more esteem for him than a "drawing room" full of such as buzz about and bow before him, as Persians worship the sun—and altho' if his reelection had depended upon my individual vote, he should have been re-elected,* yet there are certain parts of his late inaugural address that I shall make some free remarks upon, notwithstanding the said address was generally received like a firman of the Grand Seigneur, and has been spoken of in the newspapers as if there was no possibility of doing justice to its excellence. In my humble opinion, it is the best thing that he ever gave us—in several respects it is highly interesting and important—but not faultless.

I shall first quote the following paragraph from that address, delivered on the 5th of March last, and then make some remarks upon its matter. The president says:

"The situation of the United States, in regard to their resources, the extent of their revenues, and the facility with which it is raised, affords a most gratifying spectacle. The payment of nearly sixty-seven millions of dollars of the public debt, with the great progress made in measures of defence, and in other improvements of various kinds, since the late war, are conclusive proofs of this extraordinary prosperity, especially when it is recollected that these expenditures have been defrayed without a burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise having been repealed soon after the conclusion of the late war, and the revenue applied to these great objects having been raised in a manner not to be felt. Our great resources, therefore, remain un-

* Not because I consider him as the only man in the United States fitted to serve as president—but for other considerations not necessary just now to mention.

touching, for any purpose which may affect the vital interests of the nation. For all such purposes they are inalienable. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of our fellow-citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property, in support of the rights and honour of their country."

There are three principal parts in this paragraph:

1. The extent of the revenue, the facility with which it is raised, and that it is "not a burthen" on the people. 2. The reduction of the public debt. 3. The great "untouched" resources of the country. Each of these deserve a separate consideration.

1. The revenue has been large: the more is the pity!—but that it has been raised without a "burthen" I cannot allow. Indeed, I was surprised that the president should have countenanced one of the most vulgar, as well as the most dangerous errors that can exist. He is not to be told that it is the consumer who pays the taxes or duties. A gawky fellow (who once served, I believe, as a representative of the people of one of the counties of Maryland, in the state legislature,) was buying 4 lbs. of coffee, 8 lbs. of sugar, 1 lb. of tea and some other little articles for the ordinary use of his family, in a store which I happened to stop at, and where a conversation was going on about county rates and taxes; which were very oppressive! but he thanked God, that the United States did not tax him any thing! So I took a piece of chalk, and as I enquired what he had purchased, put down the duties upon them; and the fellow stared as if the perpetual motion had been discovered, when it was demonstrated to him, that about 75 cents of the three dollars which he had just paid, one fourth of the whole amount, was for the direct use of "Uncle Sam," and by him to be expended, prodigally or economically! And then I proceeded farther and drove the fact into his thick skull, that he paid to the U. S. many times as much in a year as the oppressive county taxes amounted to—and he marvelled much thereat!

We might have been at a loss to know what the president meant by the word "burthen" if he himself had not so explained it that there cannot be any cavilling about it: it refers to the direct tax and excise, only; and these have been burthensome on the people! Since the commencement of the government in 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1820, the people of the U. S. have paid into the public treasury the enormous sum of \$41,096,111 dollars for duties, or taxes on goods imported and consumed, and only \$4,479,653 an amount of all the direct taxes and excises that have been levied upon them. Now how it is, that the payment of thirty-four millions was a burthen and that of three hundred and forty millions no burthen at all, I should like to see explained! I freely confess, it is with great difficulty that I can speak of this matter with the courtesy the occasion requires.—I cannot account for such a habit of thinking, nor see how its promulgation can be justified. Are we to believe that it is necessary to cheat the people into the payment of money for the support of their government—to pick their pockets without letting them know it, to maintain our republican institutions? No—no. Mr. Monroe would never thinkingly, countenance any thing that tended to such a political iniquity; he will agree that every citizen ought to know what he pays, as well as what becomes of his money, and openly assert that this is the only safe principle on which a free government can be based. He will not—cannot—do otherwise.

There is nothing that ought to be more firmly impressed upon the mind of a republican than that he should know what his government is doing; that he should feel its operation, and by feeling judge the manner of its administration. We cannot suppose, it is a libel on common sense to apprehend, that the heart of the people of this country is so depraved that they must be deceived, swindled into a payment of the rightful and reasonable expenses of the government of their choice. Let them understand what they are about!

But bring this business about taxes home, and as it were at our own fire sides, discover exactly what it is. I shall state my own case as minutely as I can, for the

use of others; though no man likes to expose his domestic concerns. This estimate shall be made out as if I now lived as I did live until lately; for I wish it perfectly understood that, as well for the sake of private economy as the public benefit, I now abstain from many imported articles which I hitherto used, and always give a preference to domestic commodities.

My family, at this time, consists of myself and wife; two sons grown up, two small do, two daughters and one apprentice lad; nine persons to feed and clothe; also of five others, (making fourteen in all) to furnish with victuals. We do not keep much company, tho' always glad to see our friends; and live plentifully but plainly. The amount of taxes which I should have to pay, if those persons were clothed and subsisted exclusively on such foreign goods as the people are accustomed to consume, is thus ascertained.

ARTICLES FOR CLOTHING, &c. ONE YEAR.

Showing the amount of the custom house valuation, or the cost of the commodities paid to foreigners, and the amount of taxes levied thereon for the support of the government of the United States:

Articles	Amount paid to foreigners	Amount of taxes
For myself and 2 eldest sons, 1 cloth coat and 2 pair pantaloons each—12 yds cloth, at 4 dollars,	25 00	12 00
Five yards cloth, as the average consumption for over coats, &c. at 3 dollars,	15 00	3 75
Summer wear, for the same persons, including shirting, stockings, neck cloths &c. &c. at 5 dollars each,	24 00	6 00
Entire clothing (except linen,) of the two younger sons and apprentice lad, at \$7 each,	45 00	11 25
Articles of apparel (except linen) for 3 females, at \$2 each	60 00	15 00
About 70 yds. 1/2 for 9 persons, at 30 cts per yd 1/2 per cent duty	21 00	3 15
Household goods,—such as carpets, sheetings, iron and brass wares, &c. at 30 cts	30 00	7 50
182 lbs coffee, (34 1/2 per week,) 20 cts cost, 5 cents duty	36 40	9 10
416 lbs sugar (8 lbs per week) 7 cents cost, 3 duty,	29 12	12 48
40 lbs. white (or loaf,) for various purposes, say at 8 cts. cost and 4 duty,	3 20	1 60
13 lbs. tea (1 1/4 lb. per week) 20 cts. wine and spirits for all purposes,	7 50	5 20
Salt, spices, glass and crockery wares, and all minor articles	20 00	11 00
	2000	5 00
	359 22	163 03

The calculation of the amount paid to foreigners and of the taxes paid to government, is built upon an average of the facts that belong to the several articles, and in no case, it is presumed, does the amount given vary considerably from that really paid.

Now, let any head of a family living in a city or large town, or of others in the country who live after the manner of the people in the towns, carefully examine the preceding estimate, and compare its different items with their own consumption, and they will not believe that the general aggregate is too large. It is freely admitted, that a part of the amount is made up of luxuries, but they are such as are in common use, and have grown into comfortable necessities through habit. This I know, that there are many private families in which not one fourth as much labour is performed as by myself, and in mine, and whose means do not appear to be so good as my own, in which double the amount of my estimate is consumed or wasted; though others, with more ample means, may consume less. We do not pretend to anything that, in any manner, belongs to style or high life; but it has so far pleased Providence, that we have had a bed for a friend, and something for him to eat, and drink while he tarried with us. I do not see any thing that appears extravagant, except in wine, &c. but I verily believe that one fourth of the whole quantity assumed as the consumption of the year, has been used as purely medicinal in my family; and of this I am perfectly convinced that the amount of tax stated is much less than I have really paid.

Nothing is said of hats and shoes, &c. which might as well be imported as cloths and most cottons, nor of my segars (for I smoke many) on which the tax would be not much less than eight dollars per annum, if they were foreign; but this tax is saved by importations of tobacco, and the giving up of its manufacture to domestic labour.

(To be continued.)

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

An arrival at Norfolk, has enabled our faithful and attentive correspondent Mr. W. G. Lyford, to transmit us a very interesting summary of European News. The disastrous conclusion of the revolution in Naples, appears to be fully confirmed; but other causes of interruption to the tranquility of Europe still exists, which will continue to give interest to the expected news from that quarter of the globe.

[*Fed. Gaz.*]. By the brig Edward, Capt. Smith, from Leith, I have received Edinburgh papers to the 9th, containing London dates to the 6th April, two days later than those by the Amy and Hector, at New-York. I embrace the short space allotted me, before the steam boat starts, to give you a summary of their contents.

The Paris papers of the 3d April, contain the sequel of the accounts relative to the submission of the Capital, and some of the principal fortresses of the kingdom of Naples, to the Austrians, without a demonstration of resistance. On the 23d March, a column of the Austrian army entered the capital, and defiled before the king's palace, in presence of the Regent, the Duke of Calabria, and his brother the Prince of Salerno. On the same day, the Prince Regent published, in the form of a Proclamation, a letter from the king dated at Florence on the 19th. In this letter his majesty attributes the evils that have befallen the people, to the blind obstinacy of the Revolutionists. A royal ordinance was promulgated in the king's name, on the 24th, appointing a provisional government. The Prince, Duke of Calabria, who has hitherto exercised the functions of royalty, is not named among the persons who are to administer it, so that it is to be presumed his authority and influence has fallen with the revolution.

Telegraphic advices were also received at Paris on the 30th April, stating, that on the evening of the 24th ult. the Lazzaroni assembled tumultuously in the streets, and would have executed summary vengeance upon all the Carbonari who could be found, had not their designs been frustrated by the Austrians—on the following day tranquility was entirely restored.

No distinct information had been received as to the progress of affairs throughout the north and north-west of Piedmont, or as to the operations of Gen. Latour about Novara. It was said that a declaration of the three Potentates of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, against Naples, would be shortly published.

Some serious disturbances have taken place at Genoa; and although it is said tranquility had been again restored; yet the same accounts add, that "the storm threatens evils, and things have occurred which exasperated the people to such a pitch that we have passed three very bad days indeed." On the 23d March, the people laid hold of the Governor by force, and dragged him into the city, but they saved his life, and put him into prison, in order, they said to be adjudged by a council of war. On the 22d common and grape shot were fired on the people, a thing never seen before in any revolution in Genoa—but the wounded and killed were confined altogether among the soldiery and themselves, and order was established again in a few days.

A considerable sensation was caused in London on the morning of the 6th ult. by a story put into circulation of an insurrection in the Ionian Islands, connected with alarming projects on the part of Russia. It appeared, after strict inquiry, that the report originated on a letter received in town announcing the rising of the Greeks at Odessa.—This insurrection is of the most formidable kind.

Explanations have taken place between the British and Russian governments, relative to the passing of the Dardanelles, by a Russian fleet, (the British government, as well as the Ottoman Porte, protesting against it;) but nothing is said to have occurred to interrupt the harmony and good understanding of the two governments.

Gen. Pepe, the famous insurgent, (as the Paris papers call him,) embarked on the 21st March, on board a vessel prepared for his flight, carrying with him 200,000 Neapolitan ducats. "It is thus that those revolutionary chiefs—those magnanimous patriots, when they have thrown their country into confusion, and drawn down vengeance on their accomplices, fly, and carry with

them the spoils of the country they have betrayed."

The Lyons Journal of the 20th, says, "Accounts arrived here, announce, that the Prince Regent has returned to Turin, at the head of the troops commanded by General Latour, and that the insurgents have thrown themselves into the citadela of Turin and Alexandria. It is added, that the wishes of the nation are to recall Victor Emanuel to his capital."

The House of Lords had not taken up the Catholic Bill on the 6th April.

The Manchester Cotton trade, in spring patterns, were never known to be greater—and the Iron trade is so improving in Strathfordshire, Shropshire and South Wales, that it has already advanced twenty shillings a ton, and a prospect of further advancement.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 24.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's

NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,

GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Ode to the Neapolitans.

Oh! dashed race, that dared to stand
The banner of a vulgar name,
Oh! dashed race, that raised its hand,
For freedom and the reign of laws,
How dare ye lift your daring eyes,
And domineer, and name oppressors
Upon a land—a land but choice
For sordid and worthless slaves.

Say not, ye ev'ry, any more
That ancient Rome's old towering dome
Would burst his bolt from shore to shore
And meet the tyrant's iron rod.
The spirits of your patriot great
Have left your recent race,
They seek some haunting woods of hate
Which dare the foe to face,
And wonder hearts like you should say,
The sword of Brutus they would sway.

Ye said,—and many a noble heart
Beat proudly with undimmed zeal,
And many a noble breast have torn;
And many a noble worthy hand
Rubb'd the deep rust of from his brand,
When Europe's blood-stained shackles riven:
Upon her blood-bound tyrants hurl'd
Should free her and with her the world.

It was a noble glorious dream
Should of its rags and smoke and gloom,
And place up man, as God's decree,
"Might equals one"—"might freemen free."
Oh! that the hope our bosom cherish'd,
Had never smother'd in the gloom,
E'er that its sacred flame had perished
And perished too, in such a tomb.
Oh! that of hosts the vocal stream
Had wash'd the world with freedom lies,
The mingled voice—the cry's last gleam
Of thousands been its obsequies.
That every free man's ear his breath
Was pressed on in his latest gasp,
Had raved a foe and mingled death
Confound'd them within his grasp.
Then might the few who yet remain
Stand proudly with a steady eye,
And "swear by" "Look to you plain,
"Ye cannot conquer—we can die!"

But freedom's last remaining thought,
The funeral dirge that e'er she fate,
Your cowardice has crush'd to naught,
And on your heads you've heap'd the late
The curses of each free-born soul,
That doom you to perdition,
To deposit's pitiless control.
To every conquering state's decision,
And all the looters of oppression,
And all the cunning laugh of scorn,
And to the coward's mean confusion
Of abjectness—when God's will,
By the relentless scourge, he looks in vain
For a nation—his or avenging host
And imposture wrings their chains
Whose cruel'ing looks his flesh devour.

And who are they whose banners fly
O'er Capua's walls o'er Naples' bay?
Is he three centuries' crushed and high,
And do its varied tints display
The conquest of the Gaul?
No deeper, deeper is your fall—
"Ye shall again wear the chains,
Of him who with beheading art
Know how to smother where he gave pain.
The towering mounds whose word made start
To life the cradle of your crime,
Was while he rogued the dear delusion
Of your heroic ancient time
Bade rise—his, who with proud pretension
Disrobed himself, and with a glory
So brilliant deck'd your cause profane
As made us hope that modern story
Should tell of you some Roman deed,
His you are not—the living host
Is one whom with a vile hate, you scorn,
Of strangers he that hates you most.
For him you conquer's traitor's torn
May were hope for nothing care,
He is to re-venge and will wage
The outcome from the pangs of despair,
Nor will submission's aspect praying wipe
From your devoted hearts the crime
That you have dared his wrath to rouse
And earn and willing soon shall cry
Your enemies—while upon the hosts
Of those who the relentless foe
Has called before his judgment seat,
And cause and the watchful three
Now vainly for the first time meet.

Persistence you thought to buy his grace
By deep submission's aspect prayer?
Then turn thy hope deluded race
To better wailings of despair!
"To die—Medusa that can clear
The blot stain of its offence,
To the shouting supplicating host
Thy traitor's vengeance never relent,
I'll round the scaffold's sable stage
Come 'pon some endless heap
I'll his bel sanguinary rage
The bloody harvest reap."

But happy, happy were your fate
If you had only vengeance sought,
Thou! Alas! thou in judgment seat
And vengeance availed you might
But darker yet shall be your doom,
And deeper yet your hell damnation.
The youthful maid whose may bloom
Brighter in your fair creation,
Shall weep her home, the last spoil
Of savage race and stranger's lust.
Sweet innocence shall leave your soil,
And homely crumble this dust.
Then may your land refuse its fruit
And stuns its rich production,
And foe and friend and man and brute
Rot in the dark confusion;
And every prayer to heaven sent
Recall a curse from thence.
Thus may ye stand a monument
Of regal merrcy and of impotence.

May 10, 1821.

Constellation Frigate.—By the Canada from Buenos Ayres, arrived here yesterday, a letter is received from Capt. Ridgely of the Constellation, dated at St. Jago de Chili, February 15th, which states the arrival of that ship at Valparaiso on the 4th, in 44 days from Rio Janeiro, all well.

The Macedonian Frigate, Captain Down, had not sailed for the U. States at the date of the above letter.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE CONGRESS.

Of Rio Janeiro, March 17.

"We arrived here on the 6th inst, 91 days from Manila. Sailed from Canton 24th Nov. and Manila 1st Dec. and left our business there settled, (the massacres) and were driven off hastily by the distressing disease, which was raging with great fury through the island; it found us way on board our ship, and on the 7th we lost the boatswain, and on each five days succeeding, four or five hands were committed to the deep, having survived the attack but a few hours. Thirty-three died before we cleared Java Head, all of cholera morbus; sixty-five of our crew have departed this life since we left the United States. The account made its appearance near the Cape of Good Hope, and there are 33 on the sick-list to-day, but the disorder is decreasing; being short-handed, we are shipping men here. Mr. Sumter and family returned in the ship. Mr. Thompson, who is on board, came in the Congress from Canton. The Macedonian frigate is expected here every day."

The Congress was expected to sail for Norfolk on the 2d of April last.

Captain Woodhouse of the brig George-Town Packet, arrived at Philadelphia from Rio Janeiro, brought the following note from Capt. Henley of the U. S. frigate Congress.

U. S. frigate Congress, Harbour of Rio de Janeiro, March 21.
Captain Henley's compliments to you, and requests that you will cause the following report to be made of the U. S. frigate Congress, on his arrival in the U. States.

At Rio de Janeiro, the U. S. frigate Congress, J. D. Henley, Esq. from China, via Manila. Arrived at Rio on the 6th March, for the purpose of obtaining supplies, having a number of her men sick of scurvy and dysentery; and expected to sail for Norfolk, about the 1st April.

Captain Henley and all the crew well, except the commanding officer of marines.

Accept my best wishes for a safe and pleasant passage.

The population of Louisiana amounts to 143,309. The city and parish of New-Orleans contain 41,352.

U. S. SCHR. LYNX.—Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of this vessel. She sailed from St. Marys, under the command of Lieut. Comdt. Madison, on the 21st of January last, bound direct for Jamaica.—The U. S. schr. Lynx, such, Lieut. Turner, was at Jamaica about the 1st of April, at which time the Lynx had not arrived, and has she since been heard of.

[*Charleston Courier*].

Bangor, (Me.) May 10.

Earthquake.—On Saturday last we experienced a smart shock of earthquake in this place. It was in the midst of a cold storm of snow, wind and rain, the day and morning thus far had been very dry and tempestuous—between 8 and 8 o'clock A. M. our attention was arrested by a heavy rumbling, which was immediately followed by a shock, loud as the heaviest thunder, which seemed to be coming in the roof of the house. Doors and windows were on the jar, and the houses shook, so as in some instances, to throw down crockery and glass from the shelves. The rumbling went off as it came on with a heavy rumbling. The direction as near as can be ascertained, was from N. to S.E.

Belfast, (Maine) May 10.

On the evening of Friday last severe storm of wind, rain, and snow commenced in this place, which continued until Monday morning. On the morning of Saturday, at about half past 7 o'clock, there was a shock of an earthquake, which lasted about 20 seconds, shook buildings, furniture, &c. very perceptibly. Seven miles from this, the earth trembled, the noise appeared like distant thunder. At Camden 18 miles distant, we learn, it was more violent than here. It was also noticed at Castine and Bucksport.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Calvert County Orphans Court,
February 13th, 1821.
On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills
for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February 1821.

Benjamin Hance, Adm'r.
of Kinsey Hance.
May 17 6w.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber,
John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their packets will run as usual. Merchants and others who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery. They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freight to and from any port in the Chesapeake Bay.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American Baltimore, are requested to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.
May 17. 6w.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he is still, and means to continue a Candidate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes.

March 29.

New and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co.

Have just received a choice selection of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.
April 19.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland

Will hold their semi annual meeting on the second Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Jackson, near the city of Annapolis, belonging to Mr. Nicholas Brewer, jun. Those who are disposed to promote Agricultural Improvement, are invited to attend this meeting; and those who may have any articles fit for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows & Calves, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, Samples of good Tobacco, and fine Vegetables, are requested to exhibit them.

A PLOUGHING MATCH

Of one eighth of an acre of ground against time, to be competed for by pairs of Oxen, Horses, or Mules, each team to be driven, and the Plough held by one man, the furrows not less than four inches in depth. To the best Team at Ploughing, the Judges will award such premium as they may think proper. The Judges, in awarding premiums, are to take into view not only the time but the quality of the work.

It is requested, that all persons intending to offer for premiums, report the animals and other objects of premium, to Mr. Christopher Jackson in Annapolis, ten days before the day of show, that the requisite previous preparation may be made for their reception.
May 10.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application on to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt. Walker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry.

May 3. 4
Tobias Reynolds.
1am6m.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wootton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
William Wootton, Adm'r.
April 23.

South River Bridge Company.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, on Monday the 4th day of June next;—And a further instalment of Three Dollars on each share, on Monday the 24 day of July next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any Stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his Stock, to the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said Stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and if any forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expenses of sale, the said delinquent Stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due.—By order of the President and Directors.

Thos Franklin, Treasurer.
May 17. 12J.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living thereon.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline County). This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.

Richard Loockerman.
March 29. 1f.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,
December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office
Price—\$1 50.
April 12.

State of Maryland, Sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of Otho Welch, administrator with the will annexed, of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thos H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1821.

Otho Welch, Adm'r.
With the will annexed.
April 26 6w.

A CARD.

JAMES F. BRICE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has opened an office in the west wing of his dwelling house, and nearly opposite the public circle.
Annapolis May 10, 1821.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorized to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield,
David Ridgely.

The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of
Dry Goods & Groceries,
And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends and the public.
March 1. 1f.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month. But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening. And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passengers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expeditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock. All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

March 22. 10
Clement Fickens. 1f.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest, of Henry S. Hall, in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, composed of three tracts, or parts of tracts, viz: Middle Plantation, Horse Pasture and Neglect. Seized and taken as the property of said Hall, and sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Watkins of Thomas. Terms of sale cash. Benjamin Gaither, May 3, 1821. Sheriff A. A. county

ELYSIAN GARDEN.

The public are respectfully informed that the garden lately occupied by L. SCOTT, at the south western extremity of this city, and adjoining the Bath Spring, is fitted up in a handsome manner as

A PLEASURE GARDEN,

and is now open for the accommodation of company. The proprietors respectfully solicit the patronage of a liberal public, and feel confidence in stating that no effort will be wanting to afford complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their visits.

They will keep constantly on hand a supply of the best liquors—wines, brandy, porter, ale, cider, &c. as well as sangrean punch, lemonade, &c. in their respective seasons; all of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms.
May 10 3 3w.

Female Sunday School.

The subscribers to the Female Sunday School, of those who wish to become such, are respectfully informed that the annual contribution of fifty cents is now due, and the subscription paper lodged at Mr. George Shaw's store, where all those disposed to contribute are requested to leave the money.
May 10. 3 3w.

Cattle Show and

For the Exhibition and

Sale of all kinds of Live Cattle,

Agricultural Implements, &c. &c.

To be held on Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th days of June next, at the MASTLAND TAVERN, four miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick Turnpike Road, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each day. The Committee appointed on behalf of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, have resolved that said Show and Fair be held at the time and place above mentioned, and that the following Premiums be offered:

FOR HORSES,

For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of coach horses, a Silver Pitcher valued at \$30 00

For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of horses for the saddle and for general farming purposes, a pair of Silver Goblets valued at 20 00

For the best Brood Mare, a Butter Boat valued at 10 00

ASSES & MULES.

For the best Jack Ass, a silver Can, valued at 10 00

For the best Jennett dodo do 10 00

For the best Mule of any age, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued at 20 00

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best Bull not less than two years old, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued at 25 00

For the best Milch Cow, a pair of Silver Tumblers, valued at 20 00

For the best yoke of working Oxen, six Table Spoons, valued at 25 00

For the best Bull Calf under two years old, a silver Can, valued at 10 00

For the best Cow Calf under two years old, a silver Cream Pot, valued at 10 00

HOGS.

For the best Boar of any age, a Silver Goblet, valued at 10 00

For the best breeding Sow, do. do. do. 10 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram of the pure Merino breed, a silver Can, valued at 10 00

For the best of any other breed, a silver Butter Ladle, valued at 5 00

For the six best fat Weathers, mode of feeding to be communicated—a silver Can, valued at 10 00

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or the district of Columbia.

Four premiums are reserved to be distributed at the discretion of the society, for objects not embraced under the above specifications, and which may yet appear worthy of distinction. It is understood that whenever, merely from the want of competition, any of the claimants might be considered entitled to a premium, yet if, in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered possesses no particular merit, the judges shall have a right to withhold such premium, and the society may confer it in any other case at their discretion.

Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for Premium, are required to give notice thereof on or before the 6th day of June, either personally or by letter, addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Post Master, Baltimore—specifying the premium for which they propose to contend. The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule. The examination of every species of Stock by the judges, to be then appointed, will take place on the first day of exhibition, and the premiums be declared and delivered on the second day.

All persons, whether members or not, are at liberty to bring Stock, such as horses, milch cows, working oxen, fat bullocks, hogs, sheep, &c. &c. either as subjects for premium, or for sale, private or public—and an auctioneer will be employed by the Society to dispose of such as may be offered at public sale.

C. RIDGLEY, of Hampton,
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement.
May 17.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary, on the estate of William Sudler, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment.
James M. Kubin, Ex'r.
May 10 3w.

The Editor of the Easton Gazette is requested to insert the above three weeks and forward his account to this office for payment.

BENJAMIN T. PINDALL.

Take this notice to inform all persons of Anne Arundel county, that Benjamin T. Pindall, a candidate for the suffrages at the next election, has been elected, and that he has long expected to all the duties of that office will continue to their last.

April 5.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

April 21st, 1821.

On application of Gasaway Pindell, administrator of James H. Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James H. Wilson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, 1821.

Gasaway Pindell, Adm'r.
April 5. 6w.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS.
Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church street, where he carries on the Tailoring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
As likewise Hanksens, Bombazines, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most moderate terms.

April 19, 1821. 6 1f.

City Bank of Baltimore.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, in Election for nine Directors will hold at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock.

By order,
James E. Drizz, Cash'r.
April 26 7w.

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE A. BARBER.
Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, to those who may honour him with the care of their families. Every possible exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. His may at any time be found at Major Bestmire's.

May 17. 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne Arundel county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 1st day of May instant, on the premises, one hundred acres of land lying on Patuxent river, one Sorrel Horse, one black Cow, one Roan do, one Bay Mare, and two Cows. Seized and taken as the property of Rezin Hammond, of New York, and will be sold to satisfy debts due John B. Bayles, and George W. Miller and Co. for use of George W. Miller. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, Tuesday next.

BENJ. GAITHER, Sd.
A. A. County.

May 10

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the latest importation, including great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO.

A general assortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Stationery.

April 12.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Drawers, first, second, and third Endorsers, assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do, Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Weekly Register.

(Concluded.)

It may be said, that most of these taxes were voluntarily paid; I might have used coarser goods for clothing and have refrained from coffee, tea, sugar, wine, &c. That's true—very true indeed. I knew two men perfectly well; two old batchelors, who were rivals in economy: I heard one say, he had learnt that the expenses of the other for a whole year's living, was less than 18 dollars, but I thought it could not be the case, because he himself had really spent more than twenty-two in the last year, and had not indulged in any extravagance. This is a fact—and naming the individuals, it would become familiar to more than a dozen persons who perhaps will read these remarks. But the truth is, I do not wish to live on such economies. I labour hard, oftentimes 12 hours out of 24; the world owes me something better than corn meal cakes, baked a long time in advance, and they may go the further—and will have it, if I can get it out of my own rightfulness. But a man may live without owning a piece of land, a dwelling house or a slave, as myself do; and so avoid a direct tax if one should be levied, and by refusing to consume, so also get rid of an excise demanded. The payment of one sort of tax is just as much a voluntary act as the other; there is a vast difference in the operation as I shall presently show.

Come, we'll see where the "burthen" is spoken of by the president, and exhibit the fact so, that the revenue by impost was earned; that is, that no duties are payable on goods imported and consumed in the United States, and that was had to a tax upon real property for the support of government. If I held such property to the amount of \$10,000, it would be more than my share, and I should think myself a pretty clever sort of fellow. Well, government raises sixteen millions of dollars by a direct tax, and if so, my proportion for a 10,000 dollars worth of property would be exactly \$105, or the amount that I now pay, directly, 35 cents in the 100 dollars, being the common average paid the valuation when the tax of millions was assessed. This is the highest estimate that can be placed, but it is admitted for the sake of a plainer exhibit. Observe that the land or house, or houses worth 10,000 dollars, either by land or house rent actually received or ought to produce 600 dollars a year, being six per cent on the total. Then I should have, or the 600 dollars a year, to enable me to pay the tax of 105 dollars; but now I am paying the tax out of my labour only. I have to give to the government but personal services, and why, in the name of all that is right and reasonable, this inequality should exist between the rich man and the poor, I cannot devise. I will set an account between me and myself as a landlord and a tenant, if direct tax took the place of a revenue by impost:

100 dollars in real property, producing \$600 per ann. deduct the tax thereon 105

495

Taxes now paid without property 103 03

Difference of condition! 598 03

comfortable difference, indeed! labour is my income, and it puzzles all the "witches in Beth," if assembled in congress to give a reason why that income should be taxed, while the income of another, which is of value to himself or for himself, should be taxed. And though this thing is simple, it is the great stumbling block among politicians—your stump orators, who make speeches at the tail, or from the heads of emphyseatic hogheads, to the people collected at the market places

and taverns, to determine on the merits of those who generously offer to serve them in the national and state legislatures!—Every one is bound to contribute to the wants of the nation, in proportion to his means, and the greater interest that any one has in the preservation of the government, the greater should be the amount of taxes by him paid. There is no "mystification" in this; it is as plain as a pike staff, right up and down. Nay, I will carry the thing farther: it is the tenant that pays both the interest on the capital, and the tax upon the property, not the landlord, the latter creates nothing in his capacity of a landlord: he will not buy houses or lands, unless for his own personal accommodation, without an estimate of what they will produce by rents, just as persons buy bundles of bobbins or packages of pins. It is true, that if it is the merchant who pays the taxes or duties on goods imported, this proposition would fall to the ground; but as I do not believe that it is night when the sun is at high meridian, so I do not believe what is so insinuated, because I know that it is false: because I know that the duty is as regularly calculated on the cost of goods as the amount of the original investment to obtain them, even if in hard dollars!

These are some of the truths that belong to the case under consideration, and I think that the inquiry of raising a revenue solely by impost, is clearly made out. Though little skilled in argument; though I never said "please your honours" in a court of law in my life, or quoted Coke upon Littleton to show the difference between "tweddle dum and tweddle dee," I boldly defy all the disputing classes, including the diplomatists, skilled in telling lies in the words of truth, to come forward and put down any principle that I have advanced. If with a stamp of a goose quill I do not put the best of them to shame, I will prepare to relinquish the editorship of this paper, and never more write for the public. And how shall I, an unlettered mechanic, do this? I'll tell thee, reader,—omnipotent truth is on my side.

Now we know when and where, and on whom the "burthen" rests. It is on those who create something that produces money, either by their labour or ingenuity. It is on the shoulders of those who are indirectly taxed—the men of property pay nothing for those possessions which I and my children are liable to be called on to defend. Thus, in every country, are the rich protected and the poor aggrieved. The throne rallies round the princes and the nobles, and grinds down those of sinewy arms, that they, miserable tools of power, may work, and fight and be killed, to sustain the glory of kings and nations!—Away with such stuff! But I must quit this subject; it is so hideous that I may forget what is due to the matter which I am discussing. I shall just repeat what I have oftentimes said before; that it is only by a system of taxation that a people can be honestly dealt with by their government. There is no one thing in the whole range of legitimate taxation, that can rightfully accomplish the great end of an honourable administration, which must needs be to treat all fairly. It is my opinion, that the revenue of our country, (as it is in all others) should be founded on our internal resources, which may be freely assisted and augmented by duties on imports and consumption. But to reduce our boasting a little, and put down the "gawkies" who think that we do not pay any taxes at all, I will tell them that the free people of the United States have paid nearly as much per head for the support of their government, as Alexander the deliverer exacts of his white negro slaves, whether it is a "burthen" or not. The ease with which we have paid such requisitions is another affair, and belongs to the genius of our government and the local advantages that we possessed; not to any administration of the government, past or present. And

*During the late war a company of 78 men was marched for the defence of the frontiers of Virginia, of whom only 4 were entitled even

herein we see the importance of the truth so frequently enforced, that it is the ability to pay which constitutes the real value or cost of a thing to the consumer.

2d. The president speaks of a reduction of the public debt. He gave us a long account of this in his message delivered about four months before, and we think that now he might have said something about its increase, seeing that one loan had been negotiated not long before, and that he had just signed a law for another. But what has this decrease of the public debt cost us? That's the question! We know that even gold may be bought too dear. Let us try if we can find some data to furnish a partial idea of this matter:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		
Exports, (domestic produce.)	Imports—consumed.	
In 1815, 45,974,403	\$140,000,000	
1816, 64,781,896	about 108,000,000	
1817, 68,313,500	70,000,000	
1818, 73,851,437	88,000,000	
1819, 50,976,838	70,000,000	
303,921,074	476,000,000	
	303,901,074	

Difference, 172,078,926

The value of the foreign articles imported and consumed, is determined by multiplying the net amount of the duties received by, which we presume is pretty nearly correct. The importations are not valued at the custom houses, except on articles which pay duties ad valorem. The carrying trade, as a branch of industry, has been profitable; but in this case we can have reference only to domestic products exported to pay for foreign goods consumed; for this is all that can come into the present matter before us.

As I wish to deal liberally, in every respect, it is admitted that we may rightfully take of foreigners the same amount of goods that they will receive of us; and when we consider that they will not take of us any thing they can procure at home, even at double the price of our commodities, except in case of starvation, it must be agreed that a great deal is admitted. If Great Britain was to take, as I allow we might do, equal cost or value of the nations with whom she deals, in exchange for her commodities, her government would tumble into ruins in one or two years, for the want of means to keep it a going. But it is no matter; we see that in five years we have paid, or become indebted to foreigners, in the enormous sum of 172 millions of dollars, over and above the amount which they would receive from us to furnish an agent by which we might so tax ourselves as to reduce the public debt "nearly sixty seven millions!" "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon!" Would the ability to make this reduction of the public debt have been lessened, if we had owed 172 millions of dollars less to foreigners? This is a logic that I cannot understand. The difference between the amount of exports and imports is a dead balance, and cannot settle itself. It is no matter whether American labour and subsistence was applied to agriculture, manufactures or commerce, to keep down the balance, for these were our own, the natural resources of the country; and, if the government had not encouraged foreign labour for the purposes of revenue, would have made the balance greatly in our favour. The actual loss sustained by this policy is incalculable, and is the true cause why the people of the United States are impoverished.

As just observed, this primary positive loss of 172 millions, is of small consideration when compared with the effects that followed the excessive importations of foreign goods. I have made a rough estimate, and verily believe that the melancholy years, of 1815 and '16, threw at least 100,000 labouring people out of their accustomed business of working in cotton, wool, iron, &c. or in furnishing a subsistence for those so employed. Who shall estimate the amount of the loss thus sustained? I cannot. How great was the depreciation in property; how rapid the reduction in the value of domestic commodities! The events of these disastrous years not only deprived the farmer of a

home market that he relied upon, but threw upon agriculture a great quantity of extra labour—and both together, have reduced things to the condition, that it is better for those who raise wheat one hundred miles from the market, to set fire to their surplus fields of ripened corn, and save the cost of gathering and transporting it!—This is no metaphor—it is sober truth—plain English. I mean a land transportation, by which hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour have been brought to the sea-ports.

The general ordinary price of wheat raised in the United States, on an average for a number of years, was about one dollar per bushel—it is now less than fifty cents; and, as before observed, at places distant from market, the surplus is hardly worth any thing. It was the custom of the growers of wheat to depend upon a surplus of that article, to supply them with money for their several wants. If the other products of the farm kept the family supplied with such necessities as were to be purchased as they were wanted, all was considered to be well. If, then, the surplus wheat is estimated at 200 bushels, the difference in the acquisitions of the farmer is 100 dollars a year; that is, they are reduced one half. Now, if the payment of his taxes, wages for work performed, &c. &c. amounted to 100 dollars per annum, when wheat was one dollar per bushel, it is very plain that he would not now be any better off if he was excused from the payment of taxes, and could get his labor done for "nothing at all." But this is not the case, and the operation is, that such a farmer must live meanly, though he may work hard, or suffer his land to pass through the hands of the sheriff, as thousands of plantations are now passing. What is it that has brought about this state of things? Not so much the want of a foreign demand, as some suppose, for the average difference in the amount of flour exported is only about 300,000 barrels; a mere item in the quantity manufactured—but more owing to the mass of surplus labour thrown upon agriculture, by the prostration of manufactures. I will illustrate this by a familiar case—when the iron works of Pennsylvania were in full operation, millions of pounds weight of bacon were received at them from Kentucky, Ohio, &c. But the iron works have stopped, or go on feebly, and hardly a pound of such bacon is used at them. They are supplied by the extra quantities made in their immediate neighbourhoods. Thus it is in respect to most other things—there is a surplus production of every commodity, save such as may interfere with that encouragement which the wise men of the United States think it expedient to extend to foreign labour and subsistence!

The reader will observe that I am not so much engaged to advocate a change in the tariff, as to shew the effects which have followed the pernicious practice of raising a revenue by impost only. The greater part of our manufactures are slowly raising their heads, and poverty is accomplishing a change that will lead to prosperity, after a while; Mournful experience has taught the people that they must "be customers to their customers" and there are a greater value of articles bartered now in one week, perhaps, than their used to be in a year. This is inconvenient, but there is no help for it: for though money is so plentiful that it is not worth five per cent the people at large cannot get it, because so little business is doing to give it circulation. Unless there should be murderous and extensive wars in Europe, this state of things must long continue though its severity will be daily lessened, as economy is exercised; as the people attend to the home market, and become convinced of the necessity of dealing with one another. From hence a mighty reduction in the revenue of government, as derived from imports, must be expected—the people will not, nay, they cannot, consume foreign goods as here tofore. I myself will pay fifty dollars less tax this year than I did the year before last, and thousands of others are in like manner striking at the revenue; and my decided opinion is, that it will not yield ten millions two years hence, except as before observed, a cutting of throats

in the old world shall afford us employment! The excessive import which has enabled us to pay off "nearly sixty seven millions" of the public debt, has beggared the people, and spread distress like a pestilence over the land. But the salaried persons at Washington feel nothing of this; every thing that prostrates the price of commodities and cheapens labour, is for their immediate advantage; sheriff's sales and crowded jails, makes the money which we pay them go the farther; and they take especial care that it is paid at quarter day!

For Sale,
AT A VERY LOW PRICE,
ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Apply to the subscriber,
Benjamin Mead.
May 24. 2w.

NOTICE.
The subscriber intends teaching the French Language, every morning from 1 to 2 o'clock at his school-room. Terms of tuition \$10 per quarter. Gentlemen wishing to learn the language will please to apply to
Charles T. Finster.
May 24. 2w.

TO RENT,
THE SHOP ON CHURCH STREET,
Lately occupied by Mr. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. It is well calculated for a Tailor, for a Shoe Store, or an office. Possession will be given on the 17th of June. The stand is equal to any in the city being nearly opposite to Mr. James Williamson's Hotel, and directly on the corner of the alley leading thence to the state-house. For terms apply to
WILLIAM COE.
May 24. 2w.

GEORGE WATTS,
INFORMS HIS FRIENDS
and the public in general, that he has opened a Grocery in the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Absalom Ridgely, near the market, on Corn-Hill street, where he offers groceries at the most reduced prices for cash. Corn, rye, wheat, oats, butter, lard, bacon, eggs, and chickens, will be received in exchange for groceries. He is thankful for past favours, and hopes that his friends and a generous public will not entirely neglect him.
Sam'l. Maynard, Adm'r.
D. B. N.
May 10. 3w.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
Sam'l. Maynard, Adm'r.
D. B. N.
May 17. 3w.

State of Maryland, Sc.
Calvert County Orphans Court,
February 13th, 1831.
On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of Annapolis.
W. Smith, Reg. of Wills
for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,
That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of February, 1831.
Benjamin Hance, Adm'r.
of Kinsey Hance.
May 17. 6w.

New and Cheap Goods.
W. Bryan & Co.
Have just received a choice selection of
Spring and Summer Goods,
Which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.
April 19. 7

capable of performing the duties by walking the distance of nearly one mile and a half, four times a day, frequently through wet, rain and snow; and in summer, to excessive heat on the pavements almost too grievous for his age to bear; Mr. Moses Sheppard offered to build him a house at the intersection of Conway street and Light Lane, at the head of the basin, which he accepted, and resigned his appointment at Dugan and O'Donnell's warehouse. When Mr. Sheppard had finished the warehouse, the Levy Court of Baltimore county and city, met on the first day of May and received the names of the applicants for the aforesaid warehouse. Richard Waters, (who apprised the court of his views) Launcelot Warfield, major Jones, and William B. Magruder, (who declared that he never knew, nor did he mean to offer in opposition to R. Waters, were the different candidates—the court went into the vote to ascertain who of the should be the 2 candidates for the appointment, when it was determined that R. Waters and L. Warfield were the candidates to be voted, and on the vote being taken, it appeared that Richard Waters had six votes giving him, and Launcelot Warfield four, of course Richard Waters had more than Warfield. Accordingly, to justice, to all the practices and usages in the executive of Maryland, the first on the return was the delegate to be appointed by the governor and council—yet astonishing to tell, Launcelot Warfield, who lives in Anne Arundel county, and holding no claim on Baltimore county and county, was commissioned by the executive to the house and made expressly for Waters, and sanctioned by the Levy Court of Baltimore. Gracious God! has there ever such an outrage committed on the rights of the people? No, never, for if such conduct is pardonable, if such injustice allowed, bid a long farewell to civil liberty—return to your fireside and say, I have no longer any confidence in my country. Then let us inquire into the characters of the candidates, and ask who they are, and what they have been. Col. Richard Waters went into the revolutionary army in '76 immediately after the death of his brother John Waters, who fell covered with honors, at the battle of White Plains. When the campaign opened in '77, Richard Waters was in the regiment commanded by Col. John H. Stone, the first regiment of Maryland—and although, but a lieutenant, commanded the company which belonged to commodore Murray who resigned and went into the navy, continued in command of a company till the war ended, and the army disbanded. During his service, he was in four general actions—he was in the battle of Brandywine, the battle of Germantown, the battle of Monmouth, the sanguinary battle of Camden in Carolina; and at the storming of Fort Mifflin, he entered the sally No. 2, in the main work, & his sword took down the standard. He was afterwards taken from the battle of York, in all of which battles he did his duty and courted danger beyond his duty. My countrymen, can you see this gallant soldier, who laboured so much, and risked his life so often for his country's honor, and stand still while he is taken from his right? O no! Such things are not to be borne; they go forth; the people shall, and know, their situation—Baltimore must feel indignant at such conduct. She is insulted and treated with contempt, and her court is defiled. Launcelot Warfield, is as we have been told, a respectable man in his neighbourhood, a good man, rich and independent man, knowing nothing of him more, and time will say no more; the court will judge.

A SOLDIER OF SEVENTY SIX.

from the Fed. Republican.

THE REAR IN GOOD EARNEST.

The executive of Maryland have more than usually improved their wisdom, impartiality and ability, appointed a Mr. Launcelot Warfield of Anne Arundel county, and a Mr. Richard Waters, of Baltimore, to be the two members of the Tobacco at Sheppard's house, in the place of Colonel Waters, although this same warehouse was expressly built for the use of the Levy Court, and although he was first recommended by the court for that appointment, he is not acquainted with Mr. Launcelot Warfield, either personally or by character, except as we are informed that he is a rich man

and a good democrat, two very strong recommendations, no doubt, with the present executive. This appointment is a symptom of conciliation with a vengeance! A man from another county, because of his adherence to democracy, and being able to serve that cause is appointed over an old and faithful revolutionary officer, long a resident of this city, and recommended by a democratic levy court, in consequence of his powerful claims. However, col. Waters has that trying, that unpardonable sin in the catalogue of democracy, upon him—He is a Federalist! To have been a revolutionary officer, the friend of his country and of Washington, to have spent the best days of his youth, to have exposed his life and spilt his blood, to have exhausted his health and strength in his country's cause, and in establishing that freedom and independence we now enjoy, & last though not least to be poor; seems indeed to be an insuperable objection to the granting of any office of honour or profit on the part of our cold blooded executive, composed of men remarkable only for their party violence and want of capacity: some of whom were listening to the venerable song of lullaby baby from the lips of their nurses, others of them thought the better part of valour to be discretion, and skulked from danger and trouble, while col. Waters was exposing his life and every thing near and dear to him in defence of his country and the liberty we now enjoy. It has been the undeviating policy of democracy to suffer old, grey headed, venerable and distinguished revolutionary officers and servants of the public, to starve, while sycophants, flatterers, panders and defectors, have basked and basked in the sunshine of high and mighty patronage, at the cost of millions and millions of the people's money, for no other reason than their sycophancy and their subserviency to the powers that be! CITIZENS OF MARYLAND, every man of you is bound to aid in hurrying from power a set of men who dare to neglect and to treat with contempt a revolutionary officer like col. Waters. Few, very few of these heroes of seventy-six now remain; most of them have gone to the tombs of their fathers. Shall we despise the few surviving ones, particularly if they are poor? No. Such a course would be unworthy the disciples of the great and good Washington, and is only consistent with the principles of those who rant much about gratitude and love of country, but who care for nothing except their purses and their personal aggrandisement. Citizens of Donostia, will you throw away your suffrages on the supporters and advocates of men who are capable of thus treating your fellow soldier. The man who was born and bred among you, the man who is known and beloved by you all—Can you see him deprived of his bread by the present malignant and imbecile executive, because he is a genuine patriot? Because he is honest, and because he is poor? It is impossible. At the polls you will be called on to answer this question.

PARTY.

The democrats are very anxious to persuade us that party feeling is entirely done away; that "we are all federalists and all democrats," and that the god of our beloved country is the only aim and object of all. But every act of theirs proves the thing to be only an assertion and not a fact; an assertion made only to deceive the credulous and to entrap the unsuspecting. It is an assertion worthy of the source from whence it came, and is now used with as much sincerity as the venerable author felt when he uttered it. Many honest and well meaning men have been deceived and imposed upon by the term democracy: they are told, that there is something exclusively republican in it, and that its adherents are the exclusive friends of the poor and middling classes of society; that federalism is exactly the reverse, that its advocates are monarchists, Tories, and enemies to the poor, &c. Now, we would ask, to whom are we indebted, more than to any other man, for the glorious liberty we enjoy, and for our republican form of government? We answer to WASHINGTON, who was a FEDERALIST. Look into the history of the war for our independence, and you will see that nine out of ten who fought by the side of Washington—who incurred every danger—and who, after an arduous but glorious struggle, achieved the liberty

we now enjoy.—WAS FEDERALIST. And although democracy wishes to cast the veil of silence over the fact, were not the federalists at their posts on a more recent occasion, at North Point, at Fort Mifflin, and at Baltimore? They were; and yet it is said the federalists are the enemies of Baltimore—a piece of slander, which deserves to be answered only with contempt. Who is it that have caused the poor people to be taxed almost beyond endurance, for the purpose of satisfying the rapacity, and something worse, of a set of defectors and partisans, indulging them in luxury and splendor, to the tune of FIFTEEN MILLIONS? We answer the democrats. Who have been obliged to borrow FIFTY MILLIONS more in a time of profound peace, because their favourites have pocketed a little too much? We answer again, holdly, the democrats. Who laid up vessels of war to rot in dry dock, and squandered thousands on thousands in useless gun-boats, (alias rat traps) and who are now spending millions to refit and build vessels of war, which might have been done out of the immense sums thrown away on Mr. Jefferson's twenty-four, commonly called gun boats? We answer again, fearlessly, the DEMOCRATS. Who introduced embargoes, non-intercourse restrictions, &c. to coerce foreign nations? measures as impracticable as they were foolish, and which resulted only in teaching those nations to provide for themselves; to become their own carriers, and to do without our produce and our vessels, which is the principal cause of the embarrassment of the times, the cheapness of produce, and the ruin of the farmer and planter? Again do we answer, resolutely, the DEMOCRATS. Who encouraged and fostered whole litters of banks, enticing the farmers and planters to borrow money, until the fall of property put their estates in the power of these stock jobbing institutions? 'Twas democracy. Every man in the state of Maryland feels the dreadful effects of democratic policy and mismanagement: Can he, therefore, be expected to join in singing the grand chorus, "we are all federalists and all republicans," with a good conscience? No! he cannot. We are federal republicans—and as such, cannot uphold or adhere to democracy. We love our country, and we wish it well; we therefore, cannot vote for men who do all in their power to ruin it. We, as federalists respect the farmer, the planter, and mechanic; and our wishes are not gratified when these valuable citizens must suffer. They have the remedy in their own hands—let them place democracy in the REAR, and they will be safe. Ib.

The London Sun contains the following as an extract of a letter from Paris dated the 4th of April: "The arrival of Count Nesselrode has put all Paris in an uproar. He comes with a proposal from the emperor of Russia to suffer the passage of a Russian army of 100,000 or 200,000 men, according to circumstances, through France to Spain, of which a certain number, say 40,000, shall rest in France, and be replaced by an equal number of French troops, for the Spanish campaign."

The earthquake which lately made such dreadful ravages in the island of Zante, was also felt in the Peninsula of the Morea. The town of Lala, it is said has been completely destroyed, and more than 500 persons have perished under the ruins. Several other towns and villages have been ravaged, and a great number of lives have been lost. In the town of Pyrgos 300 houses were thrown down. [London paper.]

FROM A NORTH CAROLINA PAPER.

SEED CORN.

I have been for several years in the practice of selecting my seed corn in the field before gathering my crop, from such stalks as bore two ears, taking those of the best appearance; which I think has been a means of improving my crop. I have also made another experiment on seed corn, which is very simple. I broke a sufficient number of ears of corn in two to make seed to plant two certain pieces of ground, both pieces of the same quality, and prepared in the same way. I planted one piece with the seed from the butt end of the ear, the other from the top end; both pieces had the same cultivation. The piece planted with seed from the butt end produced seven bushels per acre more than that planted with seed from the top end. N. NEWLIN.

A letter from Gibraltar intimates that Luther Bradish, Esq. has been formally presented as American Charge d' Affairs at Constantinople by the British Ambassador resident there. It is hinted that commercial favors can only be obtained there by purchase. The writer of the letter conceives that the lowest price at which we could negotiate a Commercial Treaty with the Sublime Porte would be 100,000 dollars besides annual presents to the amount of 10,000 dollars. It is said the Austrian, Russian and British Ministers at Constantinople are supported at an expense of 30 or 40,000 dollars per ann. each to their governments. Few or no domestic articles of the U. S. are wanted in the places bordering on the Black Sea.—Boston Palladium.

Latest from Constantinople.—The brig Minerva arrived from Samos, via Malaga. She brings despatches from Luther Bradish, Esquire, our charge des affaires at Constantinople. Mr. B. left that city on the 8th of March, for Alexandria, on his way to the Holy Land. He was to return during the summer to receive the decision of the Turkish government, on the subject of his mission.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Canal in China, extending from Canton to Peking, in a straight line, is upwards of 706 miles in length, having 75 locks, 41 large cities on its banks, and above 10,000 men were employed for 43 years in making it.

In the British Parliament, April 16, Sir Isaac Cuffin took a review of the policy pursued towards Canada since 1755; and contended that it would be better for England if that country were sunk in the bottom of the sea. It now costs 300,000L. a year, and scarcely a shilling was obtained in return.

Method of producing light by friction, even under water.

Rub two pieces of fine lump sugar together in the dark; the effect is produced; but in a much greater degree, by two pieces of silex or quartz; but that which of any kind, affords the strongest light is a white quartz from the Land's End; considerable quantities of which are brought to Bristol, and enter into the composition of China ware. London Jour.

From the Literary Gazette, Dec 30, 1820.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

The birth-day of Oliver Goldsmith was celebrated on the 6th inst. (Dec. 1820) at Ballymahoo, in Ireland, near which place this fine genius was born. An annual observance of the day in the capital is projected, and a monument is about to be erected to this one of Hibernia's greatest sons. These national festivals are always to be applauded, they are at once a noble reward, and excitement of talents.

Mr. Lewis Grummit, formerly an eminent grazer in Lincolnshire, died a few months ago at a very advanced age. It was from an hospitable joke of this worthy man, that Dr. Goldsmith took the hint of Marlow mistaking the house of Mr. Harcastle for an inn, in the comedy of She Stoops to Conquer.

The circumstance was as follows.

Mr. Grummit late one night met a commercial traveller, who had mistaken his road, and inquired his way to the nearest inn. Mr. G. replied, that as he was a stranger, he would show him the way to a quiet, respectable house of public entertainment for man and horse, and took him to his own residence. The traveller, by the perfect ease and confidence of his manner, showed the success of his host's stratagem, and every thing that he called for was instantly provided for himself and his horse. In the morning he called in an authoritative tone for his bill, and the hospitable landlord had all the recompense he desired in the surprise and altered manner of his guest. Many other whimsical acts of kindness are related of him.

During the last year \$1,157 50 were received from visitors to West's celebrated picture of Christ Healing the Sick, deposited in the Pennsylvania hospital.

Domestic Happiness.—That wife must be miserable who aims at any other happiness than what is to be found in her own family. It is possible she may not find it there—she certainly can find it no where else.

FROM THE FRANKFURT GAZETTE. SOMETHING MYSTERIOUS.

We are requested by several respectable persons to state, that on Wednesday the 2nd inst, there was found, dead, about half a mile from the Cross Roads leading from Winchester to Bath, and from Marlborough to Romney, and the Western Turnpike, a valuable horse of the following description: his colour a dark iron grey, about 5 years old, fifteen and half hands high, newly shod all round. That the horse was killed there exists not a doubt, as the stone with which the act was perpetrated was found close by, and bore evident marks of the correctness of this conclusion; the horse was divested of both Saddle and Bridle. The prevailing opinion is, that his owner was murdered and robbed; although no trace of murder, notwithstanding the most diligent search was for several days made, was discovered. Circumstances induce the belief that the unfortunate person was either a Western Merchant, or a Northern Collector.

Culture of the Mangel Wurzel.

Time of sowing, months of April and May. Prepare a plot or field as for Turnips or Potatoes; open two drills with the plough, two feet apart, and put in a sufficient quantity of dung, according to the state of the ground; then cover the dung with the double mouldboard plough at once, or the single plough at twice, by riding them up as can be well done, with a man shovelling between the drills, right and left, smoothing the surface of the dung, which will leave the ridge about a space of ten or twelve inches broad.

This complete method of fallowing, will repay the trouble of shovelling, by raising a proportion of earth under the roots: When the ground is thus completely prepared, two boys or girls can sow from two to three acres per day. After sowing, it should be well rolled, which completes the whole process.

The crop is afterwards to be treated the same as turnips or potatoes.

Sir C. M'Kinsey has discovered, that oil rubbed on stems and branches of fruit trees, destroys insects and increases the fruit buds. J. Lenning has used it successfully on the stems of carnations, to guard them against the depredations of the earwig. The most common oil will suit, and a small quantity is requisite. Fish oil is considered best.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, May 29, 1821.

The Principal gives notice that the Public Examinations, by which he had hoped to make known, throughout the state, the genuine character of this Seminary, and to promote the interests of literature and science, have been prohibited by the paramount authority of the Trustees.

BY THE CORPORATION, May 30, 1821.

Ordered, That the Corporation will meet on Monday next, the 4th June, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making transfers of property within this city, and that they will continue to meet for the four successive days thereafter at the same hour, at the same place.

By order, J BREWER, Clk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 28th of June next, at 12 o'clock A. M. upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

fronting on the dock in this city, whereof Horatio G. Munroe died seized. This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in the Mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling-house or store.

The terms of sale are a credit of 19 months to the purchaser; giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed for the said House and Lot.

Somerville Pinkney, Trustee. May 31.

Planters' Bank of Prince-George's County, May 24th, 1821.

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Banking House, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 18th day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of the Bank the succeeding twelve months.

By order of the Board, Titcomb Taylor, Cash. May 31.

